FBIS DAILY REPORT

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JAMMING, BOMBINGS, LILOV AFFAIR DISCUSSED

PM191325 Paris LE MONDE in French 14 Dec 84 pp 1, 5

[Jan Krauze dispatch: "Three Faces of Bulgaria"]

[Text] Sofia -- The least you can say is that Stoyan Mikhaylov's face does not fit his job. How could anyone imagine that the secretary responsible for ideological questions in the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Central Committee could have such an open, smiling face and be so slim and affable? Were we really facing the man directly responsible for agitprop -- the mass media, culture, and partial education system in this country reputed for its complete Marxist-Leninist orthodoxy and its even more complete obedience to Moscow?

The surprise is even greater when the said official readily agrees to give details about the distribution of responsibilities within the Central Committee Secretariat and the Politburo -- a sphere concerning which scarcely anything is usually said in public in the socialist countries. Since the beginning of the year the Central Committee departments have been reorganized and several departments combined, and in most cases the chiefs of these departments are members of the Secretariat (the party executive branch) without sharing their sphere of competence with a Politburo member, as was the case previously. Mr Mikhaylov is therefore the master of ideology -- obviously under the control of General Secretary Todor Zhivkov, of whom a picture, of moderate proportions, hangs in the offices of all Bulgarian officials, high or low. But it would be a mistake to think that the rest of the decoration of this vast office was supplied by edifying pictures of radiant proletarians such as can still be seen on so many propaganda posters in Bulgaria's cities and villages. The few nice pictures on the walls have no particular connection with socialist realism. And a Japanese video recorder recalls that Bulgaria recently opened up to the viedo cassette market, while issuing strict regulations to avoid an invasion of pornography or other pernicious influences.

The friendly welcome and "modern" appearance of this 55-year old sociologist (he looks a good 10 years younger than 55) go hand-in-hand with perfectly conventional and predictable statements. Marxist-Leninist ideology, he explained, has become a part of our traditions and, while we are at liberty to enrich it, it can be nothing other than the foundation of principles now established for all Bulgarians: the party's leadership role, collective ownership of the means of production, and friendship toward the USSR.

So, if this "friendship" is really so entrenched in custom, why does it need to be celebrated everywhere and at all times by propaganda with so much zeal that it makes even the most indifferent person uncomfortable? "It is because we must constantly think about educating new generations and explaining to them the USSR's role in the struggle for peace and national independence, about combating the effects of bourgeois propaganda...." This is well-known ground.

Moreover, Mr Mikhaylov admitted that many Bulgarians listen to foreign radio stations, but he added: "We have stopped jamming, as we previously did, some broadcasts by Radio Free Europe, which is financed by the CIA." As for censorship, it was stopped nearly 30 years ago: "It is pointless: the journalists' personal consciences are more effective. Freedom also means responsibility."

These remarks are less paradoxical than they would seem since, in the socialist countries where censorship officially exists, as in Poland, many journalists are anxious that it should not be replaced by this famous "personal responsibility" system mentioned by our interlocutor, Mr. Mikhaylov.

At least he did not deem it useful to tell us, like the editor of the daily OTECHESTVEN FRONT, that chief editors in Bulgaria have much more freedom than their Western counterparts.

Rising Star

Let us leave the Central Committee building and enter the government building (just across the road) -- another big Stalinist building built in the fifties. Chudomir Aleksandrov, first deputy prime minister and a member of the Politiburo, also agreed to our request for an interview.

We were told that this was the first meeting with a Western journalist for this rising star in the Bulgarian hierarchy, who was the main beneficiary of the reshuffle carried out last January in the leadership organs of the party and government.

This heavily built mining engineer, with a square jaw and a ready laugh, studied in Leningrad before entering the party apparatus fairly quickly and ascending to the important post of first secretary for the city of Sofia, then being given responsibility for all the economic ministries. He therefore has the job of continuing the establishment of what is called here the "new economic mechanism." (The Bulgarians seem to find the term "reform," used by the Hungarians, too bold; the aim is to "improve," not change.) Combining technical ministries, giving greater importance to local initiative, and concern for profitability -- the principles are not really different from those mentioned elsewhere in Eastern Europe, but the safeguards are particularly effective. There is no question of allowing the private sector to reappear -- except in a few very marginal cases -- nor is there any question, even if there is talk of "democratizing the economy," of giving a free hand to the enterprises, whose activity will continue to be determined by a series of indicators defined by the central administration.

Unexpected Bombs

Many Western observers are still rather skeptical about the real effect of the innovations in the management system, and many Bulgarians think, from experience, that bureaucracy will still have the last word. But this skepticism is moderated by the fact that the economy is, after all, functioning fairly correctly and that supplies to the stores are fair. The poor harvest in 1983 produced no crisis, import restrictions are kept within reasonable limits, there is no rationing, and it is possible to buy gasoline (assuming you have a car, which is a great luxury). This state of things is either idyllic or merely mediocre depending on whether you are from Romania or from the West. But it is a fact that Bulgaria seems to be quite the reverse of a country in crisis: according to the official figures, growth in Bulgaria is higher than in any other Eastern bloc country.

The surprise caused by the bomb explosions at the end of August, shortly before the regime's 40th anniversary, could not have been greater. What was the source of these waves breaking the dead calm? Various rumors circulated, some blaming representatives of the Turkish minority, some blaming oppositionists controlled by emigres. Officially BTA has only admitted one "criminal" explosion -- at Plovdiv station -- but Mr Aleksandrov nevertheless acknowledged in passing that there was a "coincidence" in which another explosion, this time at Varna, occurred on the same day. Anyway, these are the only two incidents to which Western diplomats have found eyewitnesses, though there has been talk of several other bombs.

Apart from this, conjectures are fed by the fact that on that very day Mr Zhivkov was due to travel from Varna to Plovdiv. Mr Aleksandrov preferred to treat the matter as a joke, treating us to a "sensational" disclosure:

Very recently another bomb exploded, thrown by a lovesick youth following a brush-off from a schoolgirl, causing the death of both youngsters....

Clearly, as far as he is concerned the serious issues lie elsewhere -- for instance in Bulgaria's well-known effort to develop its electronics and robotics sectors, apparently within the context of specializaiton within CEMA, or in the extent to which the West is sometimes worried by Bulgaria's vast appetite for acquisition of certain rather sensitive kinds of Western technology.

Moreover, Mr Aleksandrov condemned the obstacles raised by COCOM (Committee for Controlling Exports to the East) and also condemned various other "discriminatory" measures to the development of trade with Western Europe (within which the FRG, of course, accounts for the lion's share).

According to him this partly explains the very special orientation of Bulgarian trade, of which 80 percent is with CEMA and over 57 percent is with the USSR alone. This is doubtless why Bulgaria responded so promptly to last year's demands from the USSR for an improvement in the quality of goods supplied by socialist countries. A special party meeting on "quality" was organized in the spring, after which banners extolling this new priority appeared everywhere. The results are yet to be seen.

The vast share of Bulgaria's trade with the USSR is certainly not without problems, but at least Bulgaria does not labor under the burden of a heavy currency debt as several of its partners do. According to Western estimates its gross debt amounts to just $2 billion -- doubtless half that in net figures. "That is no problem for us," Mr Aleksandrov concluded.

At a much lower level of the hierarchy, Boyan Traykov, director of the official BTA news agency, is a much better known figure to foreign journalists in Sofia. And with good reason. It is he who was given the onerous task of defending Bulgaria's stances in the case of the attack on Pope John Paul II. Son of a former prime minister of the regime, he spares no effort to remedy the serious harm done to his country's image by what is commonly called here the "odious campaign" orchestrated by the CIA to denigrate "socialism, Bulgaria, and the USSR."

Roses and Terrorists

It is no easy task, because Bulgaria already had a rather bad press. The sinister tales of poisoned umbrellas, spy trucks, and arms and drugs trafficking did not prompt much sympathy -- whatever the true facts -- even before the "Bulgarian connection" affair blew up. Mr Traykov is coping valiantly and pleading vigorously in the Antonov case (which he says is "entirely nonexistent"). He has even proposed to Judge Martella, the Italian magistrate investigating the case, a televised face-to-face discussion. Following the entirely predictable refusal, he has started to write a series of open letters, published in the Bulgarian press, which is giving considerable coverage to the affair, in keeping with the stakes involved. Some of the arguments are rather ridiculous: "How," one newspaper headline asks, "could the country of roses produce terrorists?" But more elaborate methods are also used. Thus BTA publishes roundups of articles published in the Western press about the Bulgarian connection in order to emphasize their absurdity.

As for Mr Traykov, he has become in all but name a kind of official spokesman, a function unknown in Eastern Europe, with the notable exception of Poland, where Mr Urban performs it in a very different style. So BTA's director agreed to play ball, to broach any issue, including that of the still mysterious expulsion of someone apparently destined for the top, Aleskandor Lilov, who suddenly left the Central Committee Secretariat and Politburo "at his own request" in the fall of 1983.

Though of course refusing to go into details, Mr Taykov did admit that this prominent figure "slipped on a melon rind" (much less rare than banana skins in Bulgaria) and was "helped to realize" that he should retire.

This "open" attitude, as in the case of the secretary for ideology or the first deputy premier, should of course not be abused. If necessary the officialese is never far away. But at least this attitude shows that some Bulgarian officials are keen to show that their country -- and the regime that they represent -- is not at all, or at least not entirely what it is believed to be.

BALEV RECEIVES NETHERLAND'S LABOR PARTY OFFICIAL

AU191914 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Text] Sofia, December 19 (BTA) -- Today, Mr. Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, received Mr. Maaten van Traa, secretary for international issues of the Neterhlands Labor Party, who is on a working visit to this country at the invitation of the CC of the BCP.

The two sides to the talks exchanged opinions on topical issues of the international situation and information on the international activities of the two parties. Special attention was devoted to the issues of peace, disarmament and security. Mr. Milko Balev and Mr. Maarten van Traa expressed the readiness of the two parties to contribute to and to continue to promote the mutual contacts in the spirit of cooperation so that a sincere and constructive dialogue between the East and the West can be maintained.

CUBAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS SOFIA

AU171427 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Dec 84 p 2

[Text] Regular political consultations were held between the ministries of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Cuba from 10 through 14 December 1984 in Sofia.

The Bulgarian delegation was headed by Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, and the delegation of the Republic of Cuba was headed by Jose Raul Viera, first vice minister of foreign relations.

During the consultations satisfaction was expressed at the ascending development of fraternal relations and the comprehensive cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Cuba. There was a full unanimity of evaluations and views between the two ministries on all issues dealt with in the talks and pertaining to the contemporary international situation.

Jose Raul Viera was received by Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs, and by Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere and in a spirit of full, mutual understanding.

FRG'S GENSCHER CONTINUES TALKS WITH LEADERS

DW191049 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2030 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Interview with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher by correspondent Dieter Moeller in Prague on 17 December; granted "only on the condition that no questions would be asked about the refugees in the FRG Embassy in Prague"; from the "Tagesthemen" program -- recorded]

[Text] [Moeller] Mr Minister, normally your visit to Prague would be a routine one, but there are external circumstances and conditions that make this visit somewhat unusual.

[Genscher] In any event, this visit was timed between the talks held by the Soviet foreign minister in the White House in Washington and the meeting of the U.S. secretary of state and the Soviet foreign minister in Geneva in early January. This means that it is taking place at the beginning of a new phase of development in East-West relations. The Federal Government has always considered it important to see these relations reactivated, the dialogue started, and East-West problems discussed. Above all, we have always been interested in seeing a dialogue between the United States and the Soviet Union. We welcome this dialogue. Let me put it this way: We have ensured that the locomotive keeps up its steam, and if the train starts moving now, it would be wrong for us to jump off.

[Moeller] Did you gain the impression during your talks today that the Federal Republic and the CSSR, which are quite firm allies of their respective blocs, can play a certain role in this regard?

[Genscher] The Federal Republic and the CSSR are direct neighbors. Although they belong to different pact systems, they are direct neighbors, and as central European countries, both countries are particularly affected by additional tension. For this reason they are especially interested in seeing a positive development. We intend to make our contribution to this end.

[Moeller] Let us turn to bilateral relations, specifically, to the talks on FRG-CSSR relations. Poland's General Jaruzelski was here in Prague last week and repeated the revanchism charges against the Federal Government. Did you bring this matter up today? After all, the CSSR media always make a point of mentioning the so-called revanchism in the Federal Republic.

[Genscher] Our Eastern neighbor states are also aware, if they take a realistic approach, that these charges are entirely unfounded.

Continues Talks With Chnoupek

LD191519 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Text] Talks continued today in the Cernin Palace in Prague between Bohuslav Chnoupek, the foreign affairs minister, and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice chancellor and minister of foreign affairs of the FRG. The subject of their talks was a review of certain issues in international developments connected with the wider political dialogue between East and West. The ministers went on to exchange views on the opportunities for increasing bilateral cooperation, particularly regarding the agreement now being prepared on inland transport, on environmental protection, and in the sphere of culture, education, science, and the mass information media.

The ministers noted that their talks, which took place in a businesslike and constructive spirit, have contributed to a further boost in relations between both neighboring countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, which will certainly help to strengthen the atmosphere of trust and security in Europe and in the world.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice chancellor and FRG foreign minister, then laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the national monument on Zizkov Hill, after which he went to Lidice, paid his respects to the memory of the victims of fascist brutality 42 years ago and toured Lidice museum. In the afternoon he gave an official luncheon in Prague.

Kohl to Visit CSSR

LD191728 Hamburg DPA in German 1624 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Text] Prague 19 Dec (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl has accepted an invitation to visit Czecholosvakia. At a dinner given today by Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher for his CSSR counterpart Bohuslav Chnoupek, Genscher said that the visit is to take place in the second half of 1985. Chnoupek accepted an invitation to visit Bonn and described Genscher's visit as "productive." Both ministers proposed toasts in which they expressed their conviction that next year will pass in a better political climate, not least because of the coming East-West contacts in Geneva between Andrey Gromyko and George Shultz, the foreign ministers of the two superpowers. Genscher today visited the Charles University in Prague and was welcomed by its head, Zdenek Czeska. The university celebrated its 646th anniversary this year.

Environment, Trade Discussed

LD191718 Hamburg DPA in German 1545 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Prague/Bonn, 19 Dec (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher today concluded his official talks in Prague with a discussion of environmental issues and a proposed inland shipping agreement.

The last day of his talks concentrated on bilateral questions. It is understood from the German side that Czechoslovakia is keenly interested in German environmental technology. A Czechoslovak power station is to be decontaminated, with German aid, as a pilot project. Czechoslovak forests are suffering from pollutants. Much of a proposed inland shipping agreement has been completed, including a Berlin clause and controversial matters regarding the Rhine-Main-Danube canal.

Prague has renewed its invitation to Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl to pay a visit to Czechoslovakia in the second half of 1985. Questions of granting visas to journalists were discussed at length, Bonn delegation sources said. WELT correspondent Carl Gustav Stroehm was refused an entry permit to cover Genscher's visit.

Cardinal Frantisek Tomasek, the archbishop of Prague, today briefed Genscher on the situation of the church in Czechoslovakia, which is considered the most problematic in the eastern bloc.

Genscher on Detente, Revanchism

LD200947 Hamburg DPA in German 0846 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] Prague 20 Dec (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher was in Prague Thursday.

There he emphasized the importance of the resumption of East-West contacts and gave the assurance that the FRG was not the "brakeman of detente." At the news conference for domestic and foreign journalists, Genscher mentioned the GDR citizens in the FRG Embassy for the first time during his official visit. The CSSR press has thus far not reported on them anddid not ask questions on this topic at the new conference.

Genscher said the embassy staff had a particularly difficult task at this time. He would speak with the refugees following the news conference "also on behalf of the Federal Government." Genscher quoted Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who had said that the FRG had also done "everything humanly possible" in its contacts with the GDR leadership. It was "depressing not to be able to help," Genscher said at the news conference.

Genscher confirmed without giving details that he had also spoken about the GDR Germans in the embassy with his CSSR interlocutors.

Regarding detente, Genscher said the FRG had made important contributions in the past to "keeping up the steam" of the train of detente. Now that the train is starting to move again "the FRG is not the brakeman." Regarding accusations of revanchism, the foreign minister emphasized that the FRG stood by its treaties and the obligations contained therein. "Attacks on our country's citizens for revanchism are felt to be unjust." Genscher confirmed Kohl's acceptance of an invitation to visit the CSSR and Genscher's Czech counterpart Bohuslav Chnoupek's acceptance to visit Bonn.

Following the news conference, Genscher drove to the embassy for a talk with the refugees, in which Bonn State Secretary Ludwig Rehlinger is also participating. Genscher will return to Bonn around midday following the 3-day visit.

To Return by Car Via GDR

LD200920 Hamburg DPA in German 0905 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] Prague, 20 Dec (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher will not fly back to Bonn from Prague on Thursday as planned, but will travel back by car, "via the GDR." This was reported from sources in the minister's delegation. Details on this were not immediately available, nor on whether this GDR trip is to take place privately or officially.

REPORTAGE ON HONECKER'S VISIT TO ALGERIA

Initial Talks Reported

AU191032 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND German 18 Dec 84 p 1

[Text] Algiers -- Erich Honecker and Chadli Bendjedid had a friendly meeting in the Presidential Palace on Monday afternoon for a discussion of bilateral questions and an initial exchange of views on topical international issues.

Erich Honecker and Cahdli Bendjedid noted that the current level of cooperation between the two countries is exemplary for interstate relations and is also an important contribution to improving the international situation. Both statesmen expressed their conviction that their talks will provide a new impetus for dynamic cooperation between the two states.

Erich Honecker and Chadli Bendjedid agreed that the aggravated world political situation places increased demands on all those who regard the securing of peace as their highest concern. Between the GDR and the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria there exist far-reaching equality of interests and agreement on the basic issues of the present.

Honecker Addresses Assembly

LD191959 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1702 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Excerpts] [no dateline as received] The address to the National Assembly of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria by the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, on 19 December 1984 is as follows:

In the GDR the consistent foreign policy of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, which is aimed at peace and detente and pledged to the peaceful coexistence of the peoples, enjoys great respect. Algeria's committed role in the movement of the nonaligned states, in the OAU, and in other international and regional bodies means that your country is one of the most highly-regarded partners in international relations. It is my wish to praise the great efforts undertaken by your president, Comrade Chadli Bendjedid, to improve the international climate and for productive cooperation among the peoples.

We are attentively following the efforts of your government to promote cooperation in Africa and seek ways to reduced tensions. We fully share your concern over the continuing explosive situation in the Middle East. The blame for this lies with the policy of occupation and aggression of Israel, in which it is strengthened and supported by powerful imperialist circles. Both our sides support the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to their own state. We stand firmly at the side of the PLO, which embodies the wishes of the Palestinian people.

The GDR strongly condemns the aggressive policy of the South African racist regime and its undeclared war against the peoples of the southern Africa. The people of Namibia, led by its sole legitimate representative, SWAPO, must receive its freedom and independence without delay. The policy of apartheid is an anachronism in the 20th century. We are linked in solidarity with the struggle of the South African people and with the African National Congress.

The OAU deserves great respect for its continued support for the legitimate struggle of the liberation movements, for its efforts to solve conflicts on the continent peacefully and mitigate the difficult problems caused by colonialism and natural catastrophies. The African peoples also deserve the right to decide in a sovereign way over their life and their future.

In everything we do today and will undertake in the future, the most important prerequisite is peace. We know we are in agreement with you in the conviction that peace is mankind's most precious asset. Its preservation and the prospects for social progress are closely intertwined. The policy of confrontation and arms race of imperialism creates dangers to the very existence of mankind. In a nuclear inferno there would be neither victors nor vanquished. The continuing existence of mankind in general would be called into question.

In the striving to stop the social progress of the peoples, imperialism has caused the greatest threat to peace since the end of World War II. Above all, it is its striving for military superiority. This is a cause for concern because it is linked to accelerating the arms race and escalating international tension. This cannot lead to anything good. This is the experience of everyone who has maintained a rational attitude and sees the preservation of peace as the most pressing task of the present, a task whose solution will decide the future, the existence of mankind.

The GDR is faced on its western frontier with great missile concentrations, U.S. first-strike nuclear weapons such as Pershing and cruise missiles. The deployment of these weapons, which can reach not only the Warsaw Pact states with almost no warning period, but also those in the Near East and North Africa, on the territory of some Western European countries has created a new situation. The danger of a third world war has increased.

Imperialist circles are starting the development and production of ever newer, increasingly dangerous weapons systems. Vast sums are wasted on the arms drive, which by real disarmament, could benefit the people, particularly in the developing countries. But it is not enough that the danger of a nuclear war is growing. Beyond the Atlantic there are people who are already planning a "star wars" by wanting to expand the arms drive into space.

The destruction of the military-strategic balance, on which rest peace in the fourth decade and the progress of detente during the 1970's, particularly on the European Continent, will not be permitted by us at any time. Parity is a fundamental precondition for the peaceful life of all nations. No politician aware of his responsibility can ignore this.

The Soviet Union, the GDR, and the other socialist states have repeatedly presented realistic proposals to secure peace, to limit and reduce arms in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security. These proposals also contain constructive thoughts on how equal cooperation for the benefit of all participants can be developed and intensified. Our countries have always supported an equal balance of interests and they never seek unilateral advantage. That, I can assure you, has not changed.

We welcome the talks between the Soviet and U.S. foreign ministers planned for early January 1985. The peoples, all peace-loving forces in the world are placing great hope in the new negotiations on the overall complex of nuclear and space weapons. They value highly Konstantin Chernenko's declared readiness of the Soviet Union even for the most radical disarmament steps and his underlining of the firm intention to reach a constructive solution in the interest of peace. It must be hoped that the U.S. Administration will not limit itself to repeated assurances of its will for peace but will now back up words with deeds.

In our view, the dangers threatening the whole of mankind are at present making even greater demands of all those who see their aim as the preservation of peace in agreement with the vital interests of the peoples. We are proceeding on the basis that a global coalition of reason and realism is necessary to preserve world peace. Not a single world problem, including the historical conflict between socialist and capitalism, can be overcome by military means. The only path to be taken is the one of peace, of negotiations, of agreements on the basis of equality and equal security.

At the birth of the GDR, the people of our country expected and hoped that the socialist German state would do everything, with all its might to preserve peace. War must never again start from German soil, on which two world wars started, as is known. The GDR has always seen it as the highest obligation of its policies to make its contribution to this. For more than 3 decades it, together with the other socialist states, has made untiring, constructive efforts to protect not only the present, but also future generations from the horrors of a new war.

The negative development in the international situation is not irreversible. A turn for the better can and must be achieved. With the increased danger to peace caused by imperialism, the global forces who are actively facing up to this threat are gaining in strength. Just as we know that disarmament is a difficult problem, so are we simultaneously resolved to take action for a solution, with perseverance and initiative, and we will continue also in future to be at the side of all those who like us are honestly striving for a secure peace, who are actively working against the imperialist arms drive.

With deep satisfaction I am able to note that the traditional relations between the GDR and the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria are developing well. This is true in the political field as well as in the economic, cultural-scientific, and scientific-technological fields. Particularly in the present international situation, the friendly cooperation between our two states makes an important contribution to the securing of peace. It is a factor of stability, of peaceful coexistence and of the striving for detente.

Let me assure you, esteemed members of the National Assembly, that the party and state leadership of the GDR is firmly resolved to continue to develop comprehensively the relations with the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria on proven bases. We regard the determined expansion of economic cooperation on the basis of the good experiences so far as being of great importance. We share the view that not all opportunities of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between our states have been fully exhausted. We are deeply convinced that the visit, the exchange of views with your leading representative, will give further impetus to the positive development.

It is an honor and a pleasure to be able to address your high parliament, the National People's Assembly of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, which embodies the dignity and sovereignty of the Algerian people. Permit me to wish you all success in your responsible work for the well-being of your people. I thank you most cordially for your attention.

Honecker Departure Statement

LD200011 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1407 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Text] Algiers, 19 Dec (ADN) -- The text of a statement to the Algerian press by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, prior to departure is as follows:

At the conclusion of my visit I would like to express my many thanks to Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and secretary general of the National Liberation Front [FLN] Party, and to all who participated in making this visit successful, for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded to me and my accompanying delegation. The Algerian hosts have provided me with a touching picture of their magnificent country and their people's great achievements.

At atmosphere of frankness and sincerity prevailed throughout our meetings and talks with President Chadli Bendjedid. These meetings and talks have reflected the cordial relations that characterize the relations existing between our two countries and peoples.

We exchanged views on international issues. We talked about the causes for the complicated international political situation which is due to the attempts by imperialism to check socialism in the world and to stop the peoples' struggle for democracy and social progress.

We have agreed that it is necessary to make every effort to maintain peace. I had the opportunity to explain the numerous proposals tabled by the Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist countries for maintaining peace for curbing armaments, and for disarmament, including support for the meeting between the foreign ministers of the USSR and the United States in early January in Geneva and for which the Soviet Union had again taken the initiative.

We expressed our deep concern at the continuing explosive situation in the Middle East and condemned the imperialist policy of blackmail, use of force and interference in the internal affairs of the Arab states. In our opinion, a just and lasting solution of the Middle East problem requires the complete withdrawal of Israel from all territories occupied since 1967 and the implementation of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

President Chadli Bendjedid's explanation of the situation in Africa strengthens us in the view that the OAU is making an important contribution to the struggle by the peoples of Africa for the elimination of sources of conflict, against imperialist tutelage and interference and towards peace. I would like to say that we agree fully on all questions discussed, including the Western Sahara problem.

In discussing the state of and prospects for bilateral cooperation we were able to note with satisfaction that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria are developing successfully. As you know, the GDR, although it had been in existence for only 5 years, stood alongside the fighters for Algerian independence, the fighters of the Algerian revolution. Through numerous high-level meetings and daily contact in many spheres of social life our peoples have come closer together, have got to know one another better, and now following my official visit to Algeria, will cooperate even more closely.

Particularly in the present international situation this friendly and trusting cooperation between our states is of great importance. My visit and the meeting with President Chadli Bendjedid will undoubtedly lend fresh impetus to our dynamic cooperation. The conditions for this are favorable, and this is also demonstrated by the increase in productive capacity of our two countries' economies.

I can tell you that I am very satisfied with the course and the results of my visit. As expected, it has turned into a high point in relations between our parties, states and peoples, which have been developing steadily for 3 decades. It will help to strengthen our traditional and comprehensive cooperation.

Allow me to extend our best wishes to the honored president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and secretary general of the FLN Party, Comrade Chadli Bendjedid, and to the Algerian people for further progress in fulfilling the decisions of the 5th congress of the FLN Party, for happiness and well-being and above all for peace.

I have agreed with President Chadli Bendjedid that we will continue our exchange of views in Berlin. With this in view I would like to say in conclusion, goodby, Comrade President, until we meet again in Berlin, the capital of the GDR.

Airport Send-Off Reported

LD192254 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1242 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Text] Algiers, 19 Dec (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has ended his official friendship visit to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and started his home journey today at midday. At the Houari Boumedienne International Airport of Algiers he was bidden a very cordial farewell by Chandli Bendjedid, president of Algeria and secretary general of the National Liberation Front Party.

Before his flight departed, Erich Honecker made a statement to domestic and foreign journalists, in which he described the results of the visit as a climax in the relations between the parties and peoples of the GDR and Algeria.

The GDR head of state was honored at the airport of the Algerian capital with a military ceremony.

Erich Honecker and the members of his entourage took leave of the personages of the Algerian party and state leadership. The chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited in Algeria were present for the departure. Staff of the GDR Embassy and numerous GDR citizens working in Algeria gave their cordial greetings to Erich Honecker.

At the gangway of the Interflug special aircraft, the two heads of state took leave of one another with good wishes for further successful work for the benefit of their peoples, for health and well-being. Erich Honecker once again thanked Chadli Bendjedid for his hospitality.

Among those who came to see off Erich Honecker and his entourage were Chadli Bendjedid, the members and candidate members of the FLN Party Political Bureau, Prime Minister Abdel Hamid Brahimi, Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, Justice Minister Baki Boualem, Minister of the Interior Hadj Yala, Minister of Information Bachir Rouis.

Members of the government and other public figures of Algeria were also present.

Communique Issued

LD192226 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1830 GMT 19 Dec 84

["Communique on the Visit to Algeria by Erich Honecker" -- ADN heading"]

[Text] Algiers, 19 Dec (ADN) -- At the invitation of the president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and of the secretary general of the FLN, Chadli Bendjedid, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, paid an official visit to Algeria from 17 to 19 December 1984.

A detailed exchange of views took place between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and secretary general of the FLN. During these talks, which were held in a cordial atmosphere, both sides expressed their satisfaction with the relations of friendship between their two states and peoples. They paid special attention to bilateral cooperation and the international situation.

Both sides agreed to promote even more the conditions for balanced and expanded cooperation in order to impart to this cooperation with a steady pace.

In this connection both sides stressed the role that the GDR-Algeria Joint Commission should play in order to create the conditions for achieving the common goal of a more rapid development of bilateral economic cooperation in all areas.

Both sides jointly assessed the international situation and expressed their great concern at the exacerbation of tensions and the dangers that exist for the preservation of lasting security and a reliable peace.

Both sides stressed their conviction that a lessening of international tension presupposes the rearrangement of the whole of international relations on the basis of equality and justice. Both sides agreed that respect for the principles of self-determination, national independence, inviolability of frontiers, banning the threat or use of force and free determination by the people of their own political, economic and social systems is an important condition for improving the international situation. In this connection they stressed the importance that is to be attached to a politically responsible dialogue in order to bring about concrete solutions and coordinated measures for reducing international tensions.

Both sides also made an assessment of the international economic situation. They expressed their concern at its grave deterioration, especially in the developing countries.

In this connection both sides emphasized their support for a start to global negotiations within the framework of the UN system for the creation of a new world economic order while observing the principle of the common interests of equality and equal rights.

They pointed in particular to the complicated economic situation in Africa and stressed the urgency of implementing concrete measures as quickly as possible to lessen these economic difficulties.

Erich Honecker invited Chadli Bendjedid to pay an official visit to the GDR. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date has still to be agreed on.

GENSCHER TO VISIT RELATIVES ON RETURN FROM CSSR

LD201143 Hamburg DPA in German 1040 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Prague, 20 Dec (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher will return to Bonn today from Prague by car via the GDR. Reports say that he intends to make a brief visit to relatives there. Genscher hails from Halle. He will be leaving the GDR in the late evening.

SARLOS ELECTED NEW NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT

LD191750 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Report by Attila Balint]

[Excerpt] The National Assembly has given the proposal on the state budget for 1985 the force of law. The deputies unanimously adopted it in its entirety and in its details. The parliament also elected a new president in the person of Istvan Sarlos. At his own request Antal Apro has retired. In two sentences, this is the chronicle of the winter session of the National Assembly.

USSR ECONOMIC TALKS ENVISAGE STRICTER SANCTIONS

LD200251 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Text] Hungarian-Soviet economic talks have ended in Budapest. The expansion of Hungarian-Soviet trade in excess of the existing targets was urged at the meeting of economic and technical-scientific cooperation committee when the coordination of the next 5-year-plans was discussed. The discussions ended with the signing of a protocol. The working contracts, on the basis of which Hungarian and Soviet enterprises and associations can conclude direct agreements, were approved at the talks.

Headed by Deputy Premiers Jozsef Marjai and Nikolay Talyzin, the delegations analyzed in detail the position of the deliveries of components. They agreed to impose stricter sanctions than customary within the CEMA in the case of delays and shortfalls, or if the suppliers deviate from the contracts. The two sides noted that the significance of that decision has a bearing beyond bilateral relations.

The Hungarian and Soviet delegations assessed as effective the work carried out by Hungarian enterprises in the reconstruction of Soviet industrial plants. Further agreements were drafted with provisions for the reconstruction of food, light and chemical industry enterprises.

The committee reviewed the implementation of the planned exchange of goods this year and noted that the targets have basically been achieved. Measures were approved for ensuring that commitments in the delivery of goods will be discharged in full, to make up the backlog and to improve the timing of deliveries. The protocol signed a few days ago on reciprocal deliveries of goods next year and on the possibilities for increasing them during the year was deemed positive.

Nikolay Talzyin and the Soviet delegation have left Budapest. The delegation was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai.

POLITBURO DISCUSSES 18TH CC PLENUM, PARTY CAMPAIGN

AU181058 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Dec 84 p 1

[Text] PAP -- On 11 December, the PZPR Politburo assessed the preparations for the approaching Central Committee plenum, which will be devoted to economic topics.

The performance of the 14th plenum resolution was examined from this angle. It was said that generally speaking, the tasks connected with this resolution are being implemented favorably. Production of goods for the home market has risen faster than that of other commodities, which was one of the chief tasks set by the 14th plenum. Thanks to this, supplies of some goods have improved, although the market is still not fully stabilized. Supplies of production resources for agriculture have risen considerably, which has brought about good results in agricultural production. The rate of inflation is gradually falling. Certain results have already been achieved concerning savings of materials consumption. Work productivity has risen, but there is still unsatisfactory progress in the use of working hours and in rationalizing employment. The quality of goods cause justified reservations.

In accordance with the 14th plenum's decisions, party organizations and cells have been energetically performing the economic tasks of 1984 in the proper way. The Politburo notes with satisfaction that the party's influence has become more effective. The efforts of factory managements, trade unions, and workers self-management bodies to increase economic efficiency also deserve emphasis. The level of economic knowledge of workforces and the whole of society is also rising slowly but surely. It was recommended that factory systems of economic education continue to be introduced, and that party organizations display initiative and energy in this sphere. At the same time, the need to firmly overcome the many continuing shortcomings in the socioeconomic sphere was pointed out.

The Politburo acquainted itself with the draft report for the 18th plenum, which will define the party's tasks in implementing the 1985 plan, especially those tasks concerning an improvement in management and a strengthening of economic equilibrium.

The fulfillment of next year's economic tasks will require increased political energy by the party and concrete initiatives in every enterprise. This means that it is necessary to carefully consider and correctly choose the most effective forms and methods of party work inside all economic bodies.

The Politburo decided to convene the 18th Central Committee Plenum on 21-22 December.

The Politburo adopted "Guidelines Concerning the 1985 PZPR Accountability Campaign." In accordance with the PZPR statute, report-back meetings of primary and departmental party organizations and report-back conferences of factory, rural, urban, district, and voivodship committees will be held in February and March.

These will assess the implementation of the Ninth PZPR Congress resolution, Central Committee plenum resolutions, and the resolutions of each respective party organization and cell.

The conferences will also discuss the number, role, and position of our party organizations and the class structure of party ranks. The way PZPR Members, candidate members, organizations, and committees perform their statutory obligations will also be assessed.

CEAUSESCU, ZHIVKOV HOLD TALKS, SIGN DOCUMENTS

AU191125 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1051 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRESS 19/12/1984 -- Official talks between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic and Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, continued in Bucharest on Wednesday, December 19. Further questions were discussed during that new round of talks regarding the stronger development of Romanian-Bulgarian cooperation and collaboration in the economy, technology, science and other areas of common interest. The co-chairmen of the joint Governmental Commission for Economic and Technical Scientific Cooperation gave an account of the progress in the implementation of the decisions made during the latest Romanian-Bulgarian summits and showed what measures were agreed upon and what problems had to be solved to step up economic exchanges, cooperation and collaboration between Romania and Bulgaria in the period ahead. The talks are held in an atmosphere of warm friendship, mutual regard and understanding.

[Bucharest AGERPRES in English at 1919 GMT on 19 December reports: "Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov toured Olt County on December 19. The two party and state leaders were accompanied by Gheorghe Oprea, Stefan Andrei, Silvin Curticeanu, Grisha Filipov, Petur Mladenov, Dimitur Stanishev as well as by other Romanian and Bulgarian officials."]

'Informal Dinner' Held

AU192045 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1948 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/12/1984 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, and Elena Ceausescu met again on December 19 Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria at an informal dinner. On the occasion, they continued the exchange of views of bilateral matters and on some surrent aspects of international life.

The dinner proceeded in the same atmosphere of warm friendship, full understanding and mutual regard characteristic of the Romanian-Bulgarian summit dialogue and of the relations between the two parties, countries and peoples.

Documents Signed

AU200859 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 0848 GMT on 20 December carries a live relay from Bucharest's State Council Palace on the signing of Romanian-Bulgarian documents on the official visit of friendship paid by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. According to the announcer, Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, and Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, are signing a "long-term program on economic and scientific-technological cooperation up to 1990 and in certain fields up to the year 2000." The announcer says that the ceremony is being attended by "comrades of the party-state leadership of our country and delegation members accompanying Todor Zhivkov." He adds that the two party and state leaders raise a glass of champagne and that they are congratulated by officials present. The live relay ends at 0855 GMT without any speeches being exchanged.

LAWS ON 1985 STATE BUDGET, PLAN PUBLISHED

Laws on State Budget

AU180701 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 14 Dec 84 p 4

["Law on the 1985 State Budget of the SR of Romania," adopted by the Grand National Assembly session on 13 December]

[Text] The Grand National Assembly of the SR of Romania adopts the present law.

Article 1. The 1985 state budget of the SR of Romania features the centralized state revenues and their allocation in accordance with the targets of the uniform national plan on socioeconomic development and of the plan on the development of agriculture and food industry adopted by the Grand National Assembly to finance the development of the national economy, social and cultural activities, the country's defense, and other social requirements under conditions of increased efficiency and of ensuring a financial and monetary balance.

The state budget of the SR of Romania envisages revenues totaling 362,644.5 million lei and expenses totaling 362,644.5 million lei.

Article 2. The revenues and expenditures envisaged in the state budget of the SR of Romania for 1985 will be distributed as follows:

in million lei

	revenues	expenditures
national budget	304,929	303,929
local budgets	57,715.5	57,715.5

The overall expense volume of the stage budget includes reserve funds totaling 57,586.6 million lei, of which:

-- 57,270.6 million lei in budget reserve funds are for the use of the State Council;

-- 316 million lei in budget reserve funds are for the use of executive committees of county people's councils and of the Bucharest municipality.

Article 3. State budget revenues resulting from payments from profits made by state economic units, from appropriations for social purposes, from goods turnover duties, and from taxes levied on the use of state-owned land are set at 245,074 million lei.

Article 4. State budget revenues from income taxes on the overall remuneration fund are set at 47,100 million lei; those from income taxes in cooperative and civic units at 1,782.5 million lei; those from agricultural taxes in agricultural production cooperatives at 1,550 million lei; and revenues from income and other taxes levied on the people at 4,181 million lei.

Article 5. State social insurance revenues for 1985 are set at 42,359 million lei.

Article 6. Expenditures to finance the national economy are covered by the funds of economic units, state budget allocations, and bank credits in accordance with legal provisions. State budget expenditures for this purpose are set at 189,747.2 million lei for 1985.

Article 7. Expenditures to finance agricultural, animal breeding, and veterinary activities are set at 5,491 million lei; those for the repair of roads and bridges at 3,148.3 million lei; and those for communal management at 2,250.7 million lei.

Article 8. Expenses for financing scientific research, technological development, and technical progress will be covered from funds set up in economic units in accordance with legal provisions, and from state budget allocations. The 1985 state budget expenses for this purpose are set at 2,100 million lei.

Expenses for financing geological prospecting and research to find new deposits are set at 7,895 million lei.

Article 9. Expenses for sociocultural activities which are financed, in accordance with legal provisions, from the state budget and the incomes of institutions, socialist economic units, and mass and civic organizations are set at 105,829.2 million lei and are allocated as follows:

in million lei

	total expenses	of which come from the state budget
a) education	22,133.4	17,492.6
b) culture and art	2,733.3	592.6
c) health	18,198.4	17,660.2
d) physical education and sports	1,077.6	361.6
e) state allowances and other aid for children	15,872.3	15,245
f) pensions and aid for war disabled, widows, and orphans, for military and other people and other social assistance	3,036.8	2,978.1
g) state social insurance	40,977.2	36,595.7

Article 10. Expenditures for the state power and administration bodies and for judicial bodies and the prosecutor's office are set at 3,839.7 million lei.

Of those expenditures 3.1 million lei are allocated to the Grand National Assembly.

Article 11. Expenditures for the country's defense are set at 12,278.3 million lei.

Article 12. In accordance with duties and tasks devolving on the people's councils, the county budgets and the budget of Bucharest municipality, as well as the amounts deducted from the tax on the overall remuneration fund and goods turnover tax levied on national units, allocated as local budget revenues for 1985 are established as follows:

in million lei

County	Incomes				Expenditures
	Total	of which:			
		own revenues	amounts deducted from tax on the overall remuneration fund	goods turnover tax	
1. Alba	1,138.4	541.4	576	21	1,138.4
2. Arad	1,354.6	867.7	486.9		1,354.6
3. Arges	1,658.2	941.9	716.3		1,658.2

4. Bacau	1,660.2	938.3	721.9		1,660.2
5. Bihor	1,760.5	1,034.7			1,760.5
6. Bistritia-Nasaud	838.5	365.3	271.2	202	838.5
7. Botsani	1,332.6	478.2	529.4	325	1,332.6
8. Brasov	1,375.5	1,099.6	275.9		1,375.5
9. Braila	1,119.5	643.6	475.9		1,119.5
10. Buzau	1,190.6	615.7	525.9	49	1,190.6
11. Caras-Severin	1,089.6	547.1	542.5		1,089.6
12. Calarasi	1,141	435.3	535.7	170	1,141
13. Cluj	1,976.4	1,220.8	755.6		1,976.4
14. Constanta	2,084	1,265.1	818.9		2,084
15. Covasna	655.8	351.4	285.4	19	655.9
16. Dimbovita	1,105.6	677.6	428		1,105.6
17. Dolj	1,637	976.2	660.8		1,637
18. Galati	1,399	864.1	534.9		1,399
19. Giurgiu	871.6	420.8	260.8	190	871.6
20. Gorj	1,154.1	535.4	569.7	49	1,154.1
21. Harghita	1,007.5	519.6	422.9	65	1,007.5
22. Hunedoara	1,612.8	798.5	814.3		1,612.8
23. Ialomita	868.1	451.7	270.4	146	868.1
24. Iasi	2,380.3	875.6	924.7	580	2,380.3
25. Maramures	1,341.9	676.9	639	26	1,341.9
26. Mehedinti	1,115	383.9	416.1	315	1,115
27. Mures	1,536.4	928.2	608.2		1,536.4
28. Neamt	1,220.4	742.7	477.7		1,220.4
29. Olt	1,178.7	594	489.7	95	1,178.7
30. Prahova	1,474.3	1,325.4	148.9		1,474.3
31. Satu Mare	1,024.4	600.8	400.6	23	1,024.4
32. Salaj	717.1	330.2	224.9	162	717.1
33. Sibiu	1,120.3	774.3	346		1,120.3
34. Suceava	1,580.5	742.3	655.2	183	1,580.5
35. Teleorman	1,040.3	571.6	378.7	90	1,040.3
36. Timis	1,947.1	1,232.5	714.6		1,947.1
37. Tulcea	695.9	361.7	317.2	17	695.9
38. Vaslui	1,162.4	420.5	416.9	325	1,162.4
39. Vilcea	1,138.7	565	423.7	150	1,138.7
40. Vrancea	998.7	402.9	305.8	290	998.7
41. Bucharest municipality	6,012	4,978.2	1,033.8		6,012
Total	57,715.5	33,096.7	21,126.8	3,492	57,715.5

Article 13. The state budget estimates on revenues represent the minimum tasks to be accomplished while provisions on expenditures are maximum limits that should not be exceeded.

Article 14. The state budget is implemented under the guidance and supervision of the Council of Ministers.

The Council of Ministers will periodically examine the implementation of the stage budget and of the other financial plans and will work out measures to achieve the overall revenues envisaged in the budgets on revenues and expenditures of centrals, enterprises, and institutions, and to make expenditures in accordance with the stage of accomplishing plan tasks with employing a strict savings system and observing laws, and in accordance with maintaining a financial, monetary, and hard currency balance and with increasing economic efficiency in all areas.

Article 15. The Ministry of Finance, banks, ministries and the other central and local bodies shall take measures to ensure that all units firmly apply the financial-economic machanism and that workers self-management and self-administration is strengthened in order to increase ecomomic efficiency to a greater extent, to constantly increase the accumulation of funds, cut back on expenditures, and increase profitability, and in order to stress the qualitative aspect of overall activity.

Article 16. The Council of Ministers shall take measures so that the ministries and other central and local bodies, centrals, and enterprises, together with the State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Material-Technical Supply and Control of the Management of Fixed Assets, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, and banks will act to:

a) improve financial-economic activity in keeping with the principles of the new economic mechanism in order to increase the profitability and efficiency in each economic unit and of each product and to achieve maximum efficiency out of each leu invested or spent;

b) completely fulfill the tasks regarding the itemized and net production, the production goods sold and paid for, and a greater increase in public services; improve the qualitative and technical level of products by firmly applying the provisions of the special program that has been endorsed for this purpose; substantially cut back on production costs, especially material expenditures, by reducing raw and other material consumption, by saving fuels and any other source of energy, by recovering and utilizing reusable materials, and by cutting back indirect and administrative-management expenses strictly to the necessary level;

c) increase the contribution of scientific research and technological development to rapidly and firmly introducing the new achievements of science and technology into the production process in order to fulfill the goals of our country's socioeconomic development in 1985;

d) ensure that each economic unit accomplishes the tasks regarding profits and payments to the budget from those profits, the allocations for society, and regarding the other payments stipulated by law; to completely secure the planned resources for repaying funds recieved from society;

e) completely fulfill -- under qualitatively better conditions -- the export production plan, increase the proportion of those products which make better use of raw materials, increase the proportion of export activity yielding foreign currency, make better use of Romanian products in foreign markets, and improve work performed and services rendered abroad; rationally manage foreign currency funds allocated for imports; stimulate export production by setting different prices according to the specific purpose of products and by ensuring greater profits from export products; cash in the state's dues in lei and foreign currency; fulfill the tasks set for international economic and scientific-technological cooperation; and increase the profitability of joint companies at home and abroad;

f) firmly apply the endorsed special program on increasing labor productivity to a greater extent and on perfecting the organization and rate-setting of labor by giving general application to advanced technologies, increasing the level of mechanization, automation, and robotics in the production process by constantly improving the level of qualification and perfecting professional training; and strengthen order and discipline in the production process;

g) establish the strict amount of expenditures on work remuneration by making effective use of all personnel and by taking into consideration the measures set for applying the overall contract system in industry, agriculture, construction, transportation, and other areas;

h) observe the established stock norms and regulations for circulating capital; eliminate and prevent freezing of funds, especially material values; cut back on the volume of credits and payments that are not repaid on schedule; constantly increase the rotation speed of circulating capital; and accelerate deductions and constantly ensure a balance between returns and payments;

i) increase the efficiency of investments by further cutting labor costs, specific investments, the duration of execution, and by improving labor quality; focus efforts on completing on schedule those projects of particular importance for the national economy and primarily those investment projects that contribute to increasing the raw and other material base, to cutting back on energy consumption, developing agriculture, and to increasing exports and reducing imports; completely fulfill the planned parameters upon schedule, so that each leu invested will yield a maximum increase in profits;

j) secure all funds for financing investment projects and ensure that credits granted for investment projects are paid back on schedule;

k) more effectively make use of funds allocated for geological work and prospecting, agricultural work, animal breeding, and veterinary surgery, for maintenance and repair of roads and bridges, for communal management, and for other economic projects for which funds have been allocated from the budget and other financial sources;

l) apply a strict savings system in all economic, sociocultural, and state administration units by strengthening order and discipline in spending public money and to thus avoid any waste; increase the level of self-financing in economic, territorial-administrative units, in sociocultural institutions, and in other areas;

m) carry out an exacting and constant financial control -- especially a preventive control -- in all sectors of socioeconomic activity to judiciously manage material and financial means; to ensure that plan, contract, and financial discipline is observed, that order and discipline is strengthened, and that legal provisions on spending public money are strictly applied.

Article 17. The Council of Ministers shall take measures so that the ministries and other central and local bodies, the centrals and enterprises, and the banking-financial, planning, and supply bodies will work to intensively develop all industrial branches, to ensure an optimal balance between various sectors, and to expand the energy and raw material base, a decisive condition for the dynamic development of industry, intensifying the modernization of the structure of the national economy, and enhancing primarily the highly technical branches that make better use of raw materials, energy resources, and social work and ensure the extensive promotion of technical progress and a higher competitiveness of Romanian products in foreign markets.

Article 18. To increase the economic efficiency of agricultural production, the Council of Ministers shall take measures so that the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the Academy of Agricultural and Forestry Sciences, the county agricultural bodies and units, as well as the other banking-financial bodies ensure the implementation of the 1985 provisions on securing sure and stable agricultural yields by making use of all agricultural areas with maximum efficiency, by constantly carrying out the irrigation and land improvement program, by expanding chemicalization and the complete mechanization of agricultural work, by broadly applying the achievements of agricultural and

animal breeding sciences, and by carrying out all agricultural activity on schedule and with good quality, thus ensuring the preconditions for developing an intensive, highly productive, and highly efficient agriculture. At the same time, firm measures have to be taken to cut production costs, raw material and other materials fuel and energy consumption, and to make judicious use of material and financial means, so that all state and cooperative units will fulfill the planned financial indexes for 1985.

Article 19. To make effective use of funds for financing investment projects and to eliminate and prevent the freezing of funds, the Council of Ministers shall take measures so that ministries, other central bodies and executive committees of county people's councils and of Bucharest municipality, together with the State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Material-Technical Supply and Control of the Management of Fixed Assets, the Ministry of Finance, and banks ensure: an increase in the effectiveness of funds through a thorough economic-technical substantiation of carrying out investment projects and a judicious allocation of the necessary material and financial resources; the management with maximum efficiency of own and borrowed funds or of funds from the state budget in carrying our investment projects; the timely preparation of conditions for financing, beginning, and carrying out work in accordance with deadlines; a cutback and prevention of fund freezing in unfinished investment projects and in equipment idle at worksites; strengthened order and discipline in managing material and financial means on worksites by cutting back on construction materials, making extensive use of prefabricated parts and maximum use of construction equipment and mechanisms, and by avoiding any kind of waste.

Article 20. The Council of Ministers shall take measures so that the ministries, centrals, and enterprises, together with central institutions and specialized academies, scientific research and technological engineering units -- under the uniform coordination of the National Council of Science and Technology and in cooperation with the State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Finance, and banks -- ensure: an increase in the contribution made by scientific research to developing the energy and raw material base; a substantial increase in the technical and qualitative level of products and in the competitiveness of Romanian products; the extension and completion, ahead of schedule, of operations to manufacture new products, and to modernize and renew the production process; a faster application of research results in the production process; a more effective use of funds allocated for financing those operations by cutting back on research costs and increasing labor productivity, and by more rapidly making use of research results.

Article 21. The Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, the Ministry of Finance, the State Planning Committee, the ministries, centrals, and enterprises producing export goods, and the foreign trade enterprises will take measures to fulfill the tasks in foreign trade and international economic cooperation, to achieve appropriate prices on foreign markets with a view to creating the means of payment in order to ensure imports, to cover the obligations to foreign partners and achieve an increase in foreign currencies; to cash in all foreign currency dues from foreign partners in accordance with time limits and under agreed conditions; to ensure the strict observance of the envisaged equilibrium of the balance of trade and of foreign payments; to cut back on foreign debts in accordance with the sums of money envisaged for 1985; and to consolidate foreign currency reserves.

Article 22. To efficiently manage the funds allocated for financing sociocultural projects, the ministries, other central bodies, bureaus and executive committees of the peoples councils, and sociocultural institutions shall take measures to make better use of the existing material base, to fulfill plan tasks with the lowest possible costs, to constantly cut back on maintenance and operation costs, and to increase the units' own incomes and, on this basis, the level of self-financing.

Article 23. The Council of Ministers shall take measures to increase the level of self-financing of the budget expenditures in territorial-administrative units from their own incomes. By 30 April 1985 the Council of Ministers shall ensure that the executive committees of county people's councils and of Bucharest municipality work out special programs to ensure the gradual transition to the complete self-financing of county budgets and the budget of Bucharest municipality.

On the basis of those programs and other studies, the Committee for Problems of People's Councils, the Ministry of Finance, and the State Planning Committee shall submit by 30 June 1985 proposals on ensuring conditions to apply, beginning with 1986, the principle of complete self-financing in territorial-administrative units.

For this purpose, the Committee for Problems of People's Councils, the Ministry of Finance, together with the bureaus and executive committees of the people's councils, shall take measures to increase their own local budgets by further expanding small-scale industry, public services, and other economic activities; and by intensifying actions connected with setting correct income, local, and other taxes and fully realizing them. At the same time action will be taken to cut back on expenditures which at this point are covered from local budgets by: carrying out maintenance and repair work on roads and bridges with the help of people's work and under conditions stipulated by law; attracting the people to a greater extent to actions of managing and enhancing localities; expanding self-administration in sociocultural units and in other areas; making better use of the material base available in units; and introducing a strict savings system and eliminating any kind of waste.

In 1985 local budget revenues in excess of plan shall be used to cut back on funds from the budgets of the higher echelon bodies to balance deficits; when self-financing is completely ensured, these revenues shall be used to cut back on funds received by county budgets from the state budget to balance deficits.

Article 24. The executive committees of county people's councils and of Bucharest municipality shall take action to properly implement their own budget revenues and expenditures and the budget revenues and expenditures of the lower echelon territorial-administrative units, as well as those of the other subordinate units, and they shall take action to ensure the legal establishment and use of funds.

At the same time they shall take measures to accomplish the plan tasks regarding their own revenues and income sources from which sums of money are allocated -- in accordance with Article 12 -- for the local budgets of the given counties and Bucharest municipality, and to ensure an efficient use of material and financial assets.

The sums of money allocated from the national budget to balance local budgets will be within the approved limits and in keeping with the fulfillment of the plan on local incomes and expenditures throughout the given county or Bucharest municipality.

Article 25. The Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Labor, the State Planning Committee, banks, and financial control bodies shall take actions in centrals and enterprises to ensure the application of the overall contract remuneration system; and shall control and assist them in connection with determining and utilizing the remuneration fund, with the legality of payments, and with correctly reporting on the fulfillment of indexes which determine whether the entire remuneration is granted.

Article 26. The Ministry of Finance, banks, and the entire financial bookkeeping apparatus in the economy, together with the ministries, other central and local bodies, and centrals shall take action in enterprises so that measures are applied on perfecting the system of granting credits to economic units, giving an impetus to increasing -- in excess of plan provisions -- labor productivity, exports, and profits in order to give greater incentives to working collectives in enterprises to increase the incomes of economic units and, on the basis of this, the part of profits due to the working people.

Article 27. The ministries and other central and local bodies, the working people's councils in centrals and enterprises, in cooperation with the banking-financial, planning, and supply bodies, shall act to ensure that: each unit completely achieves planned revenues; planned production costs are observed; their funds for socioeconomic development are legally set up and used; causes leading to the freezing of material values are avoided and the rotation speed of circulating capital is accelerated; the preventive control of the use of material and financial means, of foreign currency payments, and bank credits is strengthened; that payments which have not been paid back on schedule and outstanding payments are reduced and eliminated; and payment capability is constantly maintained.

Article 28. The Ministry of Finance, together with the State Planning Committee, banks, ministries, and other central and local bodies shall examine monthly how revenues are are being achieved and how funds approved from the state budget and on the basis of the centralized financial plan are being used; and shall take a propose, as the case may require, measures to ensure that their provisions are implemented, that material and financial means are used with maximum efficiency, and that the profitability and profits in each economic unit are increased.

At the same time, the collective leadership bodies in centrals, enterprises, and institutions, together with the banking-financial bodies, shall examine monthly how each unit is implementing its revenue and expenditures budget and shall take measures to ensure the fulfillment of revenue tasks and a constant cutback on expenditures.

Article 29. The Supreme Court of Financial Control, the financial-banking council, the Ministry of Finance, and banks, together with the ministries and other central and local bodies shall exert exacting preventive financial control over the economy; rationally and effectively administer material and monetary means; ensure the observance of the country's laws, plan, and financial discipline; and defend socialist property.

Article 30. The indexes envisaged in the state budget and in the centralized financial plan for 1985 shall be distributed among ministries, the other central and local bodies, and centrals by State Council decree.

Article 31. To continue to perfect the financial-economic mechanism, the quotas on the basis of which social securities are being paid will be reduced by 1 percent as of 1 January 1985 and are set as follows:

a) 14 percent for state socialist units, cooperative organizations, other civic organizations, and other legal entities who, according to law, are paying a 15 percent state social security contribution;

b) 13 percent for central, local, and state administration bodies, judical bodies, the prosecutor's office, and state sociocultural institutions;

The provisions of Decree No 389/1972 on contributions to state social security, as amended by Decree No 371/1978, are modified accordingly.

Article 32. The general balance sheet for the 1983 budget is adopted, with revenues totaling 259,358,959,481 lei, and expenditures totaling 236,796,146,864 lei, with a surplus of 22,562,812,617 lei, of which 21,394,563,353 lei were recorded in the national budget, and 1,168,249,264 lei in local budgets.

Law on National Plan

AU192135 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 Dec 84 p 2

["Report on the Draft Law on the 1985 Uniform National Socioeconomic Development Plan of the SR of Romania," presented by Stefan Birlean, chairman of the State Planning Committee, to the 12 December session of the Grand National Assembly]

[Text] Much esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania, much esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu, esteemed comrade deputies: On the authorization of the government, allow me to present to the Grand National Assembly the Draft Law on the Adoption of the 1985 Uniform National Plan for the Socioeconomic Development of the SR of Romania. This plan has profound significance for the expedient conclusion of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and for securing a lasting foundation to fulfilling the targets and tasks established by the 13th RCP Congress.

I would like to particularly point out the fact that the 1985 draft plan was worked out under the direct leadership of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and Republic president, who has examined several times the proposals concerning the entire economy, each branch and ministry, and regional development, and has guided the substantiation work along decisive orientations for ensuring a dynamic and balanced economic development, maximally utilizing all material and human resources, further strengthening the economic strength of our socialist fatherland, thus raising the material and intellectual well-being of the people. The draft plan reflects the profoundly scientific vision and the creative thinking of the party secretary general, as well as his decisive contribution to drafting and implementing the party-state policy on the basis of application of the generally valid principles and truths of scientific socialism to concrete conditions prevailing in Romania.

The particular importance of implementing the draft plan provisions for the fatherland's all-round progress gives us the conviction that all working people -- who are hailing the 13th congress decision sanctioning the entire nation's unanimous will to have the much beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the head of our party and country -- will work with patriotic self-denial and devotion to commendably fulfill all tasks and raise Socialist Romania to higher peaks of progress and civilization.

In accordance with the broad democratism specific to our socialist society, the draft plan was worked out in close cooperation with enterprises, centrals, counties, ministries, and central bodies and was discussed in detail by the working people's general meetings. The plan was examined and unanimously endorsed by the joint plenum of the RCP Central Committee and the Supreme Socioeconomic Development Council, by the plenum of the National Working People's Council, and by the Legislative Chamber of People's Councils, with a view to submitting it for the approval of the Grand National Assembly.

Esteemed comrades, the entire formulation of the 1985 plan relies on the basic thesis included in Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's report to the 13th RCP Congress on increasing the role of the uniform national plan in the management and organization of all socioeconomic sectors.

In accordance with this orientation, the main characteristic of next year's plan is the need to achieve an intensive reproduction and to utilize to capacity the strong productive potential created in the years of socialist construction, particularly in the last 20 years. Summing up the innovating revolutionary concept of the secretary general, the key priorities of the 1985 plan are: to accelerate the economic growth rate compared to the first years of the current 5-year plan; to develop and modernize industry; to steadily increase agricultural yields; to further expand activities in other economic branches; to extend our country's participation in the international division of labor; and to strongly enhance qualitative aspects in all fields.

The levels established in the draft plan are based on outstanding results attained in the current 5-year plan and aim at fully utilizing production capacities and firmly implementing program provisions on expanding the raw materials and energy base, reducing material consumption, better utilizing all resources, increasing labor productivity, raising the quality of products, and markedly enhancing the efficiency and competitiveness of our products in foreign markets.

The emphasis placed on intensive development relies on the rapid promotion of scientific-technological achievements throughout the economy in accordance with the program on scientific research, technological development, and advancement of technical progress, drafted under the leadership of Comrade Academician Doctor Engineer Elena Ceausescu, first deputy prime minister of the government and chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, a scientist of great international renown whose prodigious activity has given a strong impetus to Romanian science and technology, which have become key elements of the overall progress of our socialist society.

Comrade deputies, the draft plan ensures the steady implementation of the party policy of socialist industrialization, which is a decisive element for our entire national economic development. In this respect, the draft plan provides for a 7.5 percent industrial production increase by deepening the modernization of production ranges through the broad promotion of technical progress in the entire national economy.

We will continue to lay great emphasis on steadily developing the base of raw materials and energy, and by attaching more importance to increasing coal production, which will exceed 64 million metric tons. Next year we will achieve 12.6 million metric tons of oil and almost 33 billion cubic meters of methane gas. Important increases are envisaged for nonferrous ores and substances. The electrical energy production, which amounts to almost 77 billion kWh, will apply firm measures to further reduce consumption in all economic sectors and it is planned that all its surplus production will be attained in units based on coal. It is vital that the extractive and energy industries firmly apply the recommendations of the party-state leadership to make better use of the equipment and entire technical potential available and to efficiently utilize useful mineral ingredients and primary and reusable energy resources, with a view to avoiding certain hardships that we had to face this year.

In the processing industry we aim to improve the structural ranges by increasing the production of high technical-functional performance, which better capitalizes on the raw materials and manpower available.

In the metallurgical industry the plan stipulates a steel production figure of 16 million metric tons. Priority will be given to turning out quality steels in excess of 60 percent. The greater emphasis on diversifying the range and improving the quality of highly processed items will lead to an increase in the utilization degree of each metric ton of metal.

The machine-building sector will contribute with about 38 percent to next year's industrial production growth. It will ensure the largest part of the equipment and installations required by our investment program, as well as important surpluses for export. The plan provides for greater dynamism in the production of automation means and electronic computers. We will also increase the production of precision machinery, hydropneumatic equipment, industrial robots, machine tools with numerical program-control, highly complex technological installations, automobiles, heavy trucks, technical and special sea-going vessels, and multipurpose agricultural machines. By increasing the share of new items brought into production, we will save almost 320,000 metric tons of steel rolled goods as compared to 1984, along with raising the overall technical and qualitative level of the machine-building industry.

The chemical industry's share in the total industrial production will exceed 12 percent next year. We have particularly aimed at rapidly developing the fine synthesis and small-tonnage branches as well as the manufacture of yarns, synthetic fibers, and auxiliary chemical products that require lower quantities of raw materials and energy and produce better results. Production levels in the construction materials industry take into account the requirements of the investment program and exports and emphasize turning out products with lower energy consumption. In the wood, pulp, and paper industry production will be oriented toward varieties with low specific weights and standardized sizes by applying solutions conducive to substantially raising the processing degree of the wooden mass. In the light and food industries, we have provided for a broad diversification of various ranges and a substantial improvement in the quality of products under conditions of increasing utilization indexes of raw and other materials.

Esteemed comrades, in accordance with party Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's orientations and recommendations, the draft plan for 1985 stipulates the continuation of the complex and intensive development of agriculture, a basic target of the new agrarian revolution in our country.

In accordance with party Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's orientations and recommendations, the draft plan for 1985 stipulates the continuation of the complex and intensive development of agriculture, a basic target of the new agrarian revolution in our country.

In this respect the development of vegetable and animal agricultural production is one of the main priorities of the draft plan. Next year the overall agricultural production will increase by 6.0-6.5 percent compared to 1984 through better organization of the entire activity in accordance with the national program on obtaining sure and stable crops. In the field of vegetable yields we will attain almost 30 million metric tons of grain and important quantities of industrial crops, vegetables, and fruit. In zootechny we aim at increasing the quantity of livestock and the production of meat, milk, wool, and other animal products. We have provided for the necessary means to expand and modernize the technical-material base of agriculture. As the party secretary general said, we are duty-bound to firmly apply appropriate measures to fully utilize agriculture's potential so as to obtain in 1985 the largest agricultural crops thus far.

In close accord with requirements of our socioeconomic development, the plan provides for expanding and modernizing silviculture, transportation, construction, and other national economic branches.

Esteemed comrades, in the field of investments, the 1985 draft plan concretely outlines the tasks and orientations set by the party-state leadership concerning the concentration of all efforts to complete the projects underway, to speed up the commissioning of production capacities in particular, and to reduce the amount of work left unfinished by the end of the current 5-year plan.

The necessary resources to implement the envisaged program of investments will be ensured by further allocating an important part of the national income to the development fund, a constant element of the policy firmly promoted by our party and its secretary general and an objective prerequisite for further strengthening society's material base and raising the people's well-being. Next year, by allocating about a third of the national income to accumulation, we will secure investment funds amounting to more than 270 billion lei, which will be primarily oriented toward developing the raw materials and energy base of agriculture and completing new projects which could increase exports, reduce imports, raise labor productivity, cut down material consumption, and improve the technical and qualitative level of products. In 1985 we will commission more than 250 new major industrial and agrozootechnical capacities.

In view of the complex investment projects to be completed next year, we must act to prepare on time the necessary technical and economic studies, rationally organize activities on worksites, efficiently utilize manpower, construction equipment, and transportation means, and substantially cut down material consumption.

In the field of foreign trade, the draft plan takes into consideration our country's active and more efficient participation in the international division of labor. Through its provisions, next year's plan provides for extended economic cooperation, production sharing, and trade exchanges with CEMA member-countries and all socialist states. At the same time it envisages an expansion of economic relations with developing countries and developed capitalist states.

The foreign trade volume will increase by 15 percent compared to 1984 and the foreign trade activity will firmly apply Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's recommandations on markedly developing export production, improving its range and efficiency, diversifying marketing forms, expanding markets, and limiting imports to the minimum necessary. Imports will mainly aim at acquiring raw and other materials and other products required by our priority economic programs. As stipulated by our party leadership, we must pay all attention to concluding long-term contracts that will confer stable prospects to our economic exchanges and production sharing ventures. We must also strictly observe the trade balance figures envisaged under the plan for each ministry and central department, with a view to creating the necessary repayment means to eliminate our foreign debt within the established deadlines.

Esteemed comrade deputies, the draft plan attaches decisive importance to the qualitita-tive factors of economic growth. The acceleration of intensive-type reproduction will result in a national income growth that is 3 percent higher than the growth of the social product; more than 85 percent of the national income growth will be achieved on the basis of higher social labor productivity; more than a third of the industrial production increase will be obtained through better utilization of raw materials and energy.

The plan gives priority to rapidly increasing labor productivity and, in this respect, stipulates a 14.7 percent increase in national industry and a 13.4 percent increase in construction-assembly activity. These tasks take into account our present technical and human potential as well as existing opportunities for higher efficiency in all units, something that will permit us to come closer to the levels reached by the industrially developed countries.

Total costs per 1,000 lei of gross production or of income will be cut by more than 56 lei in the national industry, almost 79 lei in the state agriculture and 11 lei in transportation.

The draft plan pays particular attention to utilizing material resources more efficiently and further reducing consumption, particularly fuel and energy. In this respect the utilization degree of raw and other materials will increase by more than 6.5 percent compared to this year.

As recommended by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, we must take steps to implement in an exemplary way the concrete programs established for enterprise and sections, with a view to raising labor productivity, reducing material expenditures, increasing the technical and qualitative level of production, and enhancing the efficiency and profitability of each item.

An important role in fulfilling next year's plan devolves on the implementation of the package of measures to consolidate the economic-financial mechanism and firmly base the activity of all units on principles of workers self-management and self-administration. As was stressed in the report to the 13th congress, we must resolutely work to improve the activity of all planning bodies and enhance the role and responsibility of the working people's general meetings and councils in enterprises and of collective management bodies in central departments and ministries with a view to properly managing the entire productive potential. The central departments, in their capacity as plan holders, are duty-bound to ensure smooth management of their respective fields of activity and to take steps to fully utilize material and financial means as well as manpower, with a view to exemplarily fulfilling plan tasks at all indexes.

Esteemed comrades the entire socioeconomic development envisaged for the coming year is subordinated to the supreme goal of the party policy, namely the continuous increase in the people's material and intellectual living standard. The growth of national income and its distribution to accumulation and consumption secures the necessary means for an intensive development of the forces of production and an increase in all working people's incomes.

According to the draft plan, the average nominal pay in 1985 will reach 2,980 lei. This means that the average real pay will be 8 percent higher than in 1980. The peasantry's real incomes per active person will increase by 12.2 percent. In accordance with the increased incomes, commodity sales through socialist trade outlets will amount to 273.5 billion lei and public services will increase by about 15 percent compared to 1984.

We will complete 140,000 new housing units next year and further steps will be taken to implement the national program on planning the territory and the urban and rural localities. The draft plan also provides for continuously perfecting education, developing culture, and improving health care and social assistance.

Esteemed comrades, the 1985 draft plan ensures all conditions for the rapid progress of our socialist society. The 1984 results and the 1985 plan provisions fully confirm the correctness and clearsightedness of the solutions found by our party-state leadership to the complex problems of our country's current socioeconomic development.

Esteemed comrades, in conclusion I ask you to grant power of law to the draft uniform national plan for the socioeconomic development of the SR of Romania in 1985, with the conviction that all working people in our fatherland, regardless of nationality, will work enthusiastically, under the leadership of the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to fully implement and to exceed the plan provisions, thus creating a durable basis for the passage to successfully fulfilling the 13th party congress decisions, further developing our socialist society, strengthening national independence and sovereignty, and unswervingly elevating Socialist Romania to higher peaks of progress and civilization.

LUMEA ARTICLE ON PARTY CONSOLIDATION IN PRC

AU181437 Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian 13 Dec 84 p 5

[Text] A document of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Consolidation, published in the Chinese press and quoted by XINHUA, states that the first stage of the campaign for consolidating the CPC is proceeding without problems, having already registered satisfactory results. The document was endorsed by the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee at a meeting chaired by Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee.

The first stage of the consolidation campaign has been achieved by the party organizations at the central level -- provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions, and general departments of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. This stage contributed to achieving the ideological unity of party members in their efforts to implement the general tasks of the party stipulated at the 12th CPC Congress, the document states. Showing a better understanding of the past errors which occurred during the "Cultural Revolution" (1966-1976), party members have become more conscious and more determined in their pledges to implement the policy endorsed by the 3d plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee [as published] the document states.

The document further states that during the consolidation campaign of the CPC, cases of abuse of power aimed at achieving personal profit, as well as other bureaucratic manifestations have been discussed.

According to the document, the cases of those who committed serious offenses have been resolved. The cases of those who have not renounced their reactionary attitudes and cause further difficulties have been solved according to the party discipline and the laws in force.

Summing up the problems that still persist, the Central Commission for Guiding Party Consolidation emphasizes the need for greater efforts aimed at transforming the main party and state bodies and solving other problems that hinder reform of the economic structure. In some units the campaign for consolidating the party has not achieved its goals to date, as the main party bodies themselves must be restructured in order to complete this campaign, the document stresses.

The Central Commission for Guiding Party Consolidation notes that the second stage of the campaign for consolidating the party will take place in the period between 1985-1986.

OFFICIALS SPEAK AT LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

Belovski Opens Plenum

LD181526 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0705 GMT 18 Dec 84

["Dimce Belovski's Speech at the 15th Session of the LCY Central Committee" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Dec (TANJUG) -- The draft decisions on work to prepare for the 13th LCY Congress and the explanation of them provide the basis for discussion and deliberation at the session of the Central Committee today.

This is why I will hold your attention only on some questions that are significant for tackling the preparations and the overall activities in the period leading up to the congress.

We are approaching the 13th LCY Congress, which no doubt will strongly express the continuity of the fundamental values and achievements of our revolution, with well-founded ambitions and unequivocal orientations: First, to resolutely contribute to extricating our country from its present economic difficulties toward a stable development. Second, to ensure all the necessary conditions for further development of socialist self-management. Third, to make the LCY united and to make it ideopolitically and action capable with regard to further implementation of its vanguard role in the Yugoslav revolution.

These are the main directions of the LCY activity and the strategic strong point for further development of the Yugoslav socialist revolution and for strengthening the brotherhood, unity, and equality of the nations and nationalities of our federal community. They are also the paths of further consolidation of the independent and nonaligned position of the SFRY and its function, role, and contribution to the development of international relations. They also constitute major tasks and the challenge for the LC today. The LC has historic responsibility for their successful implementation to its own working class and all our nations and nationalities. This is also what progressive forces in the world expect from it.

We live and operate at a time and in conditions when the Yugoslav socialist revolution, following a period of significant historic achievements, is facing the fact that it is falling behind to a certain extent. The present conditions are characterized by considerable economic difficulties, delays in the development of the system of socialist self-management, problems in the functioning of the political system, inconsistencies in the implementation of our joint interests at a federal level, and many contradictions in social reproduction which have to be resolved and which require additional creative effort, initiative, and work. Simultaneously we are facing a growth of bureaucracy and technocratism, manifestations of disunity, inadequate LCY efficiency, and federalization tendencies within the ranks.

Until recently our development has been following an ascending line in virtually all sectors. This is why we found it rather difficult to discern certain problems and we were affected rather less by manifestations and tendencies that threatened to give rise to various disruptions in our social and economic life. Today we are confronting major difficulties indeed, and this calls for intensified efforts in our entire society and far more vigorous activity and the LC. The difficulties did not appear yesterday, and we shall not be able to resolve them overnight.

Today in the absence of the revolutionary vision, authority, and contribution of Tito and Kardelj, we must bear this responsibility by our collective strength and by increased efforts by each of us, especially by the leaderships, and we must discern in time the meaning of social developments and their deeper causes and characteristics, seek answers for the contradictions and outstanding questions, coordinate diverse interests and open up the prospects for further development of Yugoslav socialist revolution. To a substantial degree this determines the manner and the character of the preparations for the 13th LCY Congress and represents a new and big commitment for the LCY and for this Central Committee.

We proceed from a deep conviction and from the proven knowledge that there are in our working class and in our society as a whole inexhaustable sources and unswerving resolve to overcome the difficulties and usher in a new scope for the Yugoslav socialist revolution, and to create more stable conditions for the further all-round progress for our self-management federal community.

We find a basis for this conviction in the fact that we are a society and a community who secured in an exceptionally important historic period the continuity of fundamental strategic orientations of socialist revolution. There are few countries in the world, which following the departure from the scene of such major historic personalities, have secured the transition without major social upheavels.

We find this basis in the proven ability of our society -- despite all the troubles -- to determine in a united way clear objectives and strategy of the way out of our present difficulties. We have adopted and we are implementing the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization. We have tackled the work on a critical analysis of the function of the political system. We have prepared a long-term projection for normalizing our country's foreign liquidity. With the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee we opened up a process of critical reexamination of the LCY's ideopolitical organization, action capability, and overall activity.

To this one should add the encouraging information about the first initial results and positive tendencies in stabilizing the economy, increasing production and exports, stepping-up labor productivity, ensuring our country's external liquidity, and creation of the conditions for structural changes in production and on the market.

Accordingly, in the preparations and activities for the 13th congress, the LCY has a broad basis for initiating fresh steps to establish prospects for further development of socialist self-management and the material and social progress of our country.

The further development of socialist self-management is a vital question for the future of our revolution. Stagnation of self-management threatens not only our further development but what we have attained as well. In public discussion, the Communists and the working people unequivocally stressed that they have no dilemmas as to the direction in which to go forward and how to do it. They demand and accept only one road -- the policy, the stands, and the orientations that will secure in practice the conditions in which the working people in associated labor will be able to control the income and the totality of socioeconomic relations and directly control their own destinies and the development of our society. In this sense all our efforts must be channeled in the direction of associated workers and their self-management organizations, in fact controlling extended reproduction so that the dominant and decisive role of our working class in managing economic, social, and state business is to be fulfilled in its totality. Of course, this presupposes resolute removal of all the obstacles along this way: existence of the etatist centers of power, consolidation of the functions of the state to the detriment of self-management, partialization of the Yugoslav economy and of the market, and the elimination of the inadequate integration of the unified interests of the working class.

The material basis of associated labor in the distribution of income and in extended reproduction must be strengthened resolutely. Within associated labor itself efforts must be intensified to step up production, exports, income, and labor productivity, greater use of capacities, to reduce production cost and unnecessary administration, to bring about large scale income-based mergers and overall economies with social resources. It is also necessary to reduce large scale social undertakings from the revenue of the economy, to reduce the enormous irrational social overheads that are a heavy burden on the economy and make it sufficiently competitive on the foreign market, to resolve the problem of losses and to clarify many imponderables in the balance sheets, bring down the dependence of the economy on the banks and self-management interest communities, frustrate the flow of resources into private hands, and so on. The demand has been strongly manifested during public discussion that the working people in basic organizations of associated labor should reject the demands to allow income to be used for investments into new undertakings with a simultaneous reduction of the existing ones.

With the adoption of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization, we opened up prospects for the further successful development of Yugoslav society. The program is not only a project of economic transformation, it is a program of deep-seated changes in production relations, in the status of economic and social subjects, in the conduct and awareness of our people, and in the way of life. It is a concept of a radical breaking away from all the shortcoming and weaknesses in our present development policy and in the way we run our economy. Its cornerstone is a socialist self-management production relationship, and the ultimate objective is a stable, accelerated, and comprehensive development of our socialist community. With all its substance it is turned toward the consolidation of social power, decisionmaking, and responsibility of the workers in self-management associated labor and in our society as a whole.

The activity in preparing for the 13th LCY Congress should confirm the continuity of the basic orientations of our revolution and the further advance of Tito's working class course, and ensure the overcoming of vacillation and inconsistency in realizing the tasks stemming from the 12th LCY Congress and the stabilization program.

The congress should mark a new stage in the fundamental changes in relations in production and in society which will lead to the further strengthening of socialist self-management. Only in the fight for these strategic orientations and in a broad democratic action by the working class and all the organized socialist forces can the LC build a political platform for the 13th congress and successfully conduct a social action.

Naturally, in the work on the platform and in the preparations for the congress the broadest possible involvement of a large number of party, social, scientific, cultural, and other public workers and creative workers will be achieved through numerous commissions and working groups. This is an opportunity for a broad creative contribution by many social subjects.

Looking at it objectively, the LCY is faced with a real and quite visible measure of dissatisfaction present in its own ranks, which is expressed in a critical perception of the weaknesses of its ideopolitical and organizational-cadre capability, the absence of the necessary unity and resolve in overcoming the existing differences, inconsistency, and inadequate militancy in eliminating the weaknesses, vacillation, and distortions to which our working people are quite rightly sensitive.

This realization and positive criticism have prompted us to openly confront our own weaknesses and to appraise them realistically so as to be able to overcome them. We are talking here about tendencies toward federalization in the LC, its trailing behind in the ideological sphere, and its untenable and harmful failure to confront socio-economic contradictions and unresolved problems and the activity of our opponents forces.

All this urgently demands fuller appraisal of the contradictions which exist in the LC and which are more or less an expression of social relations or its development. The fundamental contradiction in the LC is reflected in its dual position: To a certain extent it is the party in power, but at the same time it is the leading ideopolitical force of society, that is, the vanguard of the working class. The tendency to rule on behalf of the working class, its own bureaucratization, inequalities in the material and social positions of those within its membership, and its partiality and identification with individual interests are limiting its ability to carry out its role, hindering the attainment of the always necessary ideological and action unity, giving rise to inconsistencies in realizing the adopted decisions and diluting the actions which have been set in motion.

Seen in this context, the unity of the LC emerges not only as a question of unity in action but also, in a much broader and deeper sense, unity of fundamental interests, views, and stands, and on the basis of this, unity of a politically meaningful strategy. Today, this is one of the most fundamental questions in realizing the LC's vanguard role and it is a crucial factor in the struggle to overcome existing difficulties in economic development and the standstill in the development of self-management.

New conditions in social development, and in particular the economic difficulties, our lagging behind, vacillation, and reisitances are confronting the LCY with a rising tide of etatism, a proliferation in the functions of the state, a strengthening of the footholds and manifestations of nationalism, separatism, and unitarism, and with the very marked intention to suppress the leading role of the LCY and treaten the equality, brotherhood, and unity of our nations and nationalities.

The LCY is also facing pressure brought to bear on it and on our society by the more distinct and aggressive activity of the class enemy and various groupings whose goal is to legalize the statue of the opposition. Common to them all is the annulment of the LCY's function and role and their onslaught against the bases of the socialist self-management system. Quasi-alternatives are put forward, based on radicalist extreme left- and right-wing positions, and the democratic nature of our systems is made abundant use of in all this.

These, then, are the complex realities in which our movement is operating today. They demand that toward the well-founded criticisms coming from the LC and other social subjects, we should take a responsible and creative attitude and eliminate everything that hinders our dynamic social transformation. At the same time we shall stand up against antisocialist manifestations, pressures, and activity resolutely and with all our strength. This is in the profound interest of our people and an expression of their aspiration to carry on, free and united, with the building and development of the socialist community.

Throwing open the discussion on the proposed conclusions for the 13th LCY Central Committee session was an expression of exceptional resolve, democratic necessity, and feeling of responsibility. We began an exceptionally broad process of examining in a self-critical manner our own role, capability, and operational method in the development of the socialist revolution.

The 13th LCY Central Committee session and everything that followed from it should therefore be seen as a firm endeavor to get out of the present situation as soon as possible and turn toward the working class and other progressive social forces to a greater extent and with more resolve, and to seek and make possible their contribution both to revolutionizing the LCY's role and to make new breakthroughs in the development of self-management.

A new atmosphere has been created in both the LC and in society by the public discussion. It has placed new demands and new challenges before us. It has been confirmed that we are not talking here about a passing campaign dreamed up for people to have a good talk or about a valve for relieving social tensions, but about increased awareness and activity which has involved Communists on a broad front, sharpened their views, and brought with it a series of valuable initiatives and demands.

The discussion met with a huge response by Communists and by all working people, exceptional interest and participation on the part of the members, and a high level of critical and self-critical analysis, creativity, and frankness. The criticism, seen as a whole, is encouraging and refreshing, because it arms us and makes us more capable of new undertakings. This increased activism among the members directly pushes to the edges of the movement everything in the LCY which is not ready or courageous enough to fight, or which is calculating and out for profit, and removes it from the battleground of the class struggle.

At the center of attention in the discussion are, putting it briefly, problems concerning the material and social position of the workers, the development of socialist self-management, economic stabilization, self-management organization, cadre policy, LCY unity and responsibility. This demonstrates the concern and involvement of Communists with virtually all the vital fronts of our revolution's development, and their resolve to reaffirm devotion to the fundamental orientations of socialist construction.

We are entering a stage of political activity in which the leaderships will always have to build their conclusions and stand directly with the members, with full respect for their suggestions, views, and demands. In this way the members carry out the role of an active factor, creator, builder, and implementer of policy in their own organization and in the LC as a whole. They are corresponsible for the decisions that are adopted and the stands which are to be put into practice. Political initiative thus becomes inherent to the basic organizations, too, and not merely to the forums of the LC.

This is a breakthrough of exceptional political importance not only to the LCY but to society as a whole. It leads to the more effective operation of the LCY and its full democratic opening-up toward and linking with the working class and all working people. The LC can only strengthen its leading ideopolitical role by broadening strengthening activity in the front of socialist forces, among working people and citizens, and in their self-management, interest, political, and social organizations. Proceeding from the elementary congition that in this country socialism is not only being built by Communists, the LCY, to put it simply, must, to a greater degree and more directly, turn to the people, be and live among the people, and worry about their concerns and resolve their demands and problems, in a broad democratic action involving the working people and citizens. The role of the Socialist Alliance, as a unified front of all socialist forces, is irreplaceable here.

No one has the right to wave aside the criticism expressed in this public discussion and carry on in the same old way. Yugoslavia must get out of its present economic difficulties. We must ensure for it a stable development and safeguard the unity of the LCY and the country as a whole.

This obliges us to respond to the demands of the members, raise the level of the energy already demonstrated and encourage the creativity which was so fruitfully expressed in the public discussion and activity connected with it. With the discussion we have made -- and this has to be stressed -- we have made an important step, but it is only the first one. The most important thing now remains: a whole series of well-thought-out and effective measures to link up all the threads of society into continuous action, demands into decisions, and stands into deeds. The 13th session and the discussion which followed will only achieve their historic significance if this enhanced creative charge and inexhaustible potential of the members and people are turned into concrete tasks and actions and if they are incorporated in the platform and documents of the 13th LCY Congress.

We are dutybound to adopt a responsible attitude toward criticism of the leaderships' work, and the main objections are slowness and practicism in work, insufficient unity, and an absence of the desirable and necessary level of responsibility and efficiency. We must be up to the demands and resolve of that which is sought from us and which is appearing in society as a real problem. It is our obligation to discern in this abundance of initiatives, proposals, observations, and assessments, which the public discussion has so strikingly provided us, everything which is class based and which pulls the socialist revolution backward, and to maintain and develop the motivation and involvement of the working people and citizens, so as to turn the perceptions we have acquired into tangible results and practice which will alter the state of affairs.

The Central Committee will hold its final session on the public discussion in January, when it will adopt the text of the conclusions and an integral analysis of the discussion. It is clear, however, that the process of critically reviewing and altering the state of affairs in the LCY and solving the problems facing it cannot be concluded merely by adopting documents. Our aim is not to work out a well formulated text but a social action, in fact, a broad and effective mobilization of the LC and of the whole of society in surmounting the existing problems and stimulating further development.

With the public discussion we in fact began the preparations for the 13th LCY Congress. Everything that was said in the public discussion and the energy and visible creative potential that was manifest must have a lasting influence on the future processes in the LCY and in society in general. The public discussion must also be the mainstay and central support for drawing up the 13th congress platform. The essential demands, initiatives, calls, and orientations of the public discussion will only achieve their full meaning in the platform if they are transformed into a concrete action aimed at resolving the existing socioeconomic contradictions and unresolved problems. As such, the platform should be a unified basis for preparing the documents that will be proposed to the 13th LCY Congress and to the congresses and conferences of the LCs, and the basis of the entire activity of the LC in the precongress period. It will determine and characterize the whole precongress activity of all the socialist forces to a substantial degree.

On the basis of an all-round analysis of relations and tendencies in society, the platform must continue to illuminate the most important questions in the development of socialist self-management, successful material and social development, and the role and tasks of the LC at this stage of the revolution. It must provide answers to the most important unresolved ideopolitical questions on which depend the continued consistent realization of the aims and tasks of economic stabilization and material and social development in the coming period.

More complete answers must be provided for the question of why there are resistances and hold-ups in the development of self-management; why self-management integration and the pooling of labor and means have halted at the limits of the municipalities, provinces, and republics; where the stagnation and distortions in social ownership relations and great arbitrariness and voluntarism in the distribution of income have come from; and other central questions concerning our present development.

Work on the platform must make the greatest possible contribution to clarifying and surmounting the existing differences over important ideopolitical questions and to ensuring unified and effective activity by the LCY and further, more resolute efforts in achieving greater results and opening up prospects for further development. On no account should the platform allow the requestioning of already coordinated stand or a return to starting positions.

The platform must contribute to strengthening the LCY's ideopolitical unity and to raising the overall social activity in realizing the current tasks imposed by the present economic and political situation. Naturally, the committee for preparing the 13th congress and the LCY Central Committee will determine the nature and format of the platform in greater detail after the summation of the results of the public discussion and the adoption of the 13th session's conclusions.

The social contradictions and problems which the LCY and society are facing, especially at the level of building unity and the ability to resolve the existing open questions, dictate the need for the more energetic and resolute involvement of the LCY Central Committee and Presidium. Through its content, volume, and basic emphasis, the public discussion of the proposed conclusions for the 13th LCY Central Committee session has created a new situation, and the LCY leadership must involve itself more resolutely in certain unresolved questions and propose and ensure unified ideological foundations to surmount them. Finding answers and solving the existing unresolved questions and problems cannot be dragged out until the 13th LCY Congress.

It goes without saying that one should not open all the fronts and raise all the questions, because they are not all of the same importance and of the same level of priority. Furthermore, not all the questions are equally easy to solve. It is indispensable in this connection to concentrate on a number of the most important, capital questions on which our ability to move forward depends. In practice this means that the Presidium and the LCY Central Committee should single out these most important ideopolitical questions and give them a place in their programs and resolve them over the forthcoming months.

These questions are: the realization of the constitutionally established relations between production and distribution in associated labor and of the rights, duties, and responsibilities of workers in controlling the means of reproduction; achieving accord on the direction of the further development of the political system and on the nature and extent of changes in it; completion of the first stage and creation of conditions for transition to the second stage of realization of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization; establishment of criteria to decide what insufficient development is; further development of the system of socialist self-managing social planning; solving the problems concerning the foreign exchange system and the functioning of the Yugoslav market; assessing relations in the federation; unemployment; and so forth. The appropriate state organs, self-managing associations, delegate assemblies, and sociopolitical organizations must also devote more attention to these questions. They must all shoulder their burden of responsibility.

It is also necessary to discuss the forthcoming changes in the LCY Statute and adopt principled attitudes toward them, especially with regard to those questions of organization and activity of the LCY on which practice has yielded fresh experience, criticism, and proposals.

Among the questions which undoubtedly deserve particular attention are the problems of the realization of the principle of democratic centralism, unity, and responsibility, territorial and production organization of the LC, constituting and organizing LCY leaderships, duration of terms of office, and so forth.

Now the LCY Central Committee should commit the Presidium to organizing activities aimed at formulating more uniform attitudes on these questions. We are also expected to eliminate differences and contribute to efforts to overcome them.

The LCY Central Committee and its Presidium bear particular responsibility for building and consolidating the unity of the LCY and this is the prerequisite for the unity and stability of the community and of society as a whole and a prerequisite for achieving the leading ideopolitical role, cohesive function, and revolutionary mission of the LC. We cannot evade these obligations, role, and responsibility or perform them by half or transfer them to anyone else. Comrade Tito used to point out that the LC always needs a powerful, dynamic, and influential leadership, which will ensure the "unity of action of the entire LCY and channel its action toward resolving the fundamental questions of the Yugoslav community's socialist development."

The kind of unity we want today does not take the form of some highly-decorative charter which we shall once and forever fill with everlasting promises and seal with eight seals. It represents a living creation and a process which unceasingly acquires new contents. It is grounded in the uniform historical interests of the working class and the fundamental achievements, values, and attainments of the Yugoslav socialist revolution. However, it is also accompanied by significant differences between the levels of development of our different areas and by contradictory and even conflicting interests.

Differences are neither our invention nor our curse. What we are talking about is our ability to build unity by overcoming differences in a way which in the future must be more effective but must also be democratically more highly developed. The degree of success with which we shall build and have unity will depend on the extent to which every one of our separate interests and our objective differences and the activities pursued in various spheres are inspired by the awareness of the uniform interest of the class and the common needs and interests of Yugoslavia as a whole.

In the struggle for further development of the Yugoslav socialist revolution we must come face to face with different views and positions and with contradictory interests. Ideopolitical confrontations are inevitable and ideopolitical differentiation is equally unavoidable. Such confrontations and differentiations are also necessary in the leading organs. In every process of exploration there must be sparks flying. The constant struggle of forces in the battle for socialist transformation must also lead to a situation in which in the further resolution of socioeconomic contradictions victory goes to those forces which pull social development forward, which contribute to strengthening the influence and role of the working class and which raise common interests above narrow and partial ones.

The LC cannot build unity on republican and provincial bulwarks. Unity calls for more than the mere dismantling of the etatist barriers, though that, too, is necessary. Proceeding from the strategic orientations of the revolution the LC can build unity only on the basis of planned activities aimed at overcoming everything that divides us, on consistent respect for the principle of democratic centralism, on the awareness and acceptance of policies and tasks decisive for this country in a particular stage of development, on cultivating an awareness of the common Yugoslav interests and the future of all our nations and nationalities and their deep class foundations, and above all on efforts aimed at the further development of self-management and the further strengthening of brotherhood and unity. The memory of our common past must always be alive, but at the same time what we need today is awareness of our common future as well.

A vital element in evaluating the revolutionary activity and assessing cadres today is their contribution to the efforts to overcome economic difficulties, build unity, and ensure the future of Yugoslavia. It is our task to create a wider scope for the affirmation and involvement of younger, able, and socialist-orientated people. There must be competition with regard to quality and there must be evaluation of every individual's work and social effort.

Yugoslav society cannot move forward without ceaseless change and without breaking fresh revolutionary ground. Revolution is achieved only by means of progress and not through stagnation. However, it should be carried forward not on the waves of blind tide but by planned and measured actions in keeping with fully-perceived conditions and objective possibilities of development.

It should be openly admitted that we are confronted by a number of trends and even dilemmas which are more artificial than real. We often help create these artificial dilemmas by making controversial and even opportunist public statements.

An artificial dilemma is whether resistance to socialist development should be overcome by ideopolitical means or administrative measures and whether we should first concern ourselves with settling current, long-term problems of socialism or with the struggle against antisocialist and antiself-management forces.

We cannot accept views which belittle our real results, experiences, and achievement, and the views according to which everything is clear and has been resolved and all that remains to be done is to be disciplined in applying it all. It is true, of course, that we cannot boast of a high level of discipline in carrying out what has been agreed, but it is also correct to say that in our development we are confronted by socioeconomic constradictions and unsolved questions that demand new replies and solutions, involving a scientific-theoretical and practical effort.

Questions connected with the functioning of the political system are also being dramatized to a significant extent. There is no disagreement about the need for a critical analysis of the work of the political system. This is already being carried out. We want to speed this work up and then to consider and agree what needs to be changed and how, above all in regard to the mechanisms and elements which are hindering the realization of the production relationship established in the Constitution, the effective functioning of the system, rational business activity, and successful agreementmaking and decisionmaking. This is also assumed by the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program and the proposed conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session. At the same time, they point out that solutions must be sought on the lines of the continued development of socialist self-management and the strengthening of equality between the nations and nationalities, and not at their expense or through bypassing them.

Finally, we are also confronted with radicalist tendencies. Their starting points are nihilism and hopelessness, lack of confidence in the possibility of overcoming difficulties, and loss of perspective and of hope in the future. These are expressed most frequently in demands for sudden, unique changes by means of some kind of magic stick or firm hand.

All these phenomena are burdening our unity, frequently diverting our attention toward peripheral questions, and hindering concentration on those key tasks on which our prospects and future depend.

We are starting preparations for the congress in a very complex international situation, not only because of the danger to peace and security in the world, but also because of the differences in attitudes toward our socialist revolution and internal efforts to overcome the difficulties with which we are confronted.

Tendencies which ascribe the causes of our difficulties and the hold-ups in overcoming them to the system of socialist self-management are widespread. They come from both left and right, from where they would be expected and from surprising places. Here of course, there are elements of anticommunism, as well as an overt desire to compromise the Yugoslav socialist self-management system by taking advantage of its difficulties, not as a model of development, but to dispute it as a principle and process which has grasped historically the most crucial question of social development of the working man and relations of general economic, state, and social management and decisionmaking.

Of course, through our results we can confirm that it is not a question of the incorrectness or weakness of the system, but that the complexity of our conditions, our relaxed way of life, certain megalomanic ambitions, and statist separation of interests have left their mark on the effectivenss of the system's functioning. Indisputably the problem is not the system of socialist self-management, but the delay in realizing the essence and development of that system.

We shall also be confronted with similar tendencies when assessing the democratic character of our system and the path of social development. Certain instances of our opposition to antisocialist phenomena and activeness in the country are interpreted in certain circles in the world through old prejudice and new distortions. Such tendencies judge Yugoslav development and orientations through peripheral instances and excessive phenomena, while disregarding the fact that in its internal system and general development on this geographical area a socialist federative Yugoslavia has made and is taking exceptionally significant steps in the development of socialist democracy.

All these are elements of contemporary international relations and behavior, and of existing contradictions and confrontations. We need to analyse these things objectively. In the course of our 40 years of history this is not the first occasion on which we will be confrontated with such an attitude toward us, and with elements of campaigning and pressure. We have borne all this bravely and remained consistent in our orientations. We shall persist with them now as well. We remain, moreover, conscious that our efforts directed at the development of the self-management socialist system is not only our need, it is also obligation before the whole of the progressive world.

We must not wait for the congress to deal with answering questions which are currently open. We must do this urgently and in good time, in the coming days and months.

Only in this way will we create conditions in which we can emerge from the 13th LCY Congress with results and stands which should represent a clear basis for a unified projection of the continued development of the socialist revolution in the years ahead of us, as well as for opening up long-term prospects for our self-management development, for material and social progress, for the elimination of the danger of cyclical economic crises, and the equipping of Yugoslavia for equitable participation in the world division of labor and general relations.

New historic breakthroughs are possible, necessary, and obligatory. Their basis is provided by the stategic orientations of our society and community, and their basic content is a decisive advocation of the continued development of associated labor and socialist self-management. This will confirm the vanguard role of the LC, revitalize our ranks and strength, and destroy the bastions of statism and nationalism. This will strengthen our unity and the mobilization of the working class.

We are, therefore, approaching preparations for the 13th congress -- in spite of all our current difficulties -- in the strong belief that as the LC, the front of socialist forces, and as a society and a communuty, we are able to respond to the historic challenges and ensure further improvements in Socialist Yugoslavia's social and material development.

Sukrija Speaks

LD181941 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0613 GMT 18 Dec 84

["Ali Sukrija's speech at the 15th session of the LCY Central Committee" -- TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 18 Dec (TANJUG) -- During the past 6 and 1/2 decades of the revolutionary activity of the Yugoslav Communist Party [KPJ] and of the LCY, there were several important meetings by leading organs whose stands and decisions marked striking points in the development of the revolutionary movement of the Yugoslav working class. The fourth national conference of the KPJ, held 50 years ago, on 24 and 25 December 1934 in Ljubljana, is one such historic meeting. Its conclusions signaled a step forward in facing up to concrete conditions of social reality in our own country and in overcoming the elements of sectarianism in the party's political strategy and tactics.

The conference was held at the end of one of the most difficult periods in the history of the KPJ, a period in which Yugoslav communists resisted with amazing courage the military-monarchic dictatorship introduced on 6 January 1929 and suffered very serious losses. Virtually the entire leading cadre of the party and of SKOJ [League of Yugoslav Communist Youth] either perished, were serving prison sentences, or fled abroad. Almost 6 years were required to renew party organizations and create the possibility of convening a party conference for drawing lessons and determining paths for a more successful revolutionary struggle.

The very fact that the conference could be held safely in the country confirmed that the KPJ renewal process, in which new cadres of revolutionaries grew over many years during the prolonged struggle against the military-monarchic dictatorship, was completed.

In 1945, we ourselves decided our path during the postwar socialist construction of our society. The party listened to the voice of its working class and people's masses -- the party suited them. By applying Marxist theory to our own conditions the party chose what at that particular moment most suited the working class and all nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

The correctness of this line was confirmed on many occasions during the postwar years when, parallel with the efforts invested in the reconstruction and the construction of the country, we also conducted a resolute struggle to preserve our independence, that is against attempts to impose foreign domination on us. With their resolve to defend our freedom and independence -- as was the case in 1948, in the 1950's and afterwards -- the working class and Yugoslav nations and nationalities, led by the party and Tito, ensured independence for their socialist democratic development. That was the struggle for our own path into socialism and for our ability to make independent decisions and, at the same time, to establish new relations in the international workers movement and in the world in general. This path, which is Tito's path, we carry out consistently also today.

With its active participation in the United Nations and in other international institutions, especially in the Nonaligned Movement, Yugoslavia acquired a great reputation and many friends throughout the world. As an open country, loyal to the principles of its internal development and foreign policy, it is making great efforts in the struggle to establish the most favorable international political relations possible and also to establish a new more equitable international economic system.

Proceeding from the authentic principles of nonalignment, our country will continue to pursue an active policy of peace and struggle for equal relations between the countries and peoples, constantly striving to strengthen cooperation and to promote reciprocal trust, especially with its neighbors, on the basis of respect for the principles of noninterference and mutual respect.

We have lived and worked in peace and freedom for 4 decades. During this period, we created, on Anti-Fascist Council for the National Liberation of Yugoslavia [AVNOT] foundations, a strong socialist community developing on the firm foundations of self-management by our working people. We have built a modern industry in agriculture and attained enviable results in all other domains of social, material and cultural life, constantly expanding the scope of human freedoms and democratic relations. It is the historic credit of the KPJ that in less than 5 years after the end of the war they reaffirmed the old slogan of the workers movement "factories to the workers" and handed state enterprises over to the workers collectives to manage them. In so doing, a resolute historic step was taken to map out the road for free development of socialist self-management relations. The 1974 Constitution and the law on associated labor provided the form for the political system of socialist self-management democracy and opened a clear prospect for its further development.

We establish the direct conditions for the millions of our working people in a self-management democratic fashion to decide on the conditions, means, and the results of their work, about the essential questions of social reproduction and all political, cultural and civilized conditions of their life in a unified social community. These foundations, guaranteed by the constitution, represent, at this stage of social development, an essential line of implementation of genuine rights and freedoms of our working people and citizens.

Along this decades-long road of building a new socialist society there have been, in addition to significant victories and results, great difficulties; we confronted many contradictions and problems, unforeseen developments, and also resistance to progressive developments. There also were shortcomings in the work of the leading forces of our society, and also within the LC, and sometimes there were also delays, hesitation, vacillation, and procrastination.

However, we did not deviate from our strategic line, from our orientations expressed in the LCY program and congress decisions. On the contrary, we made great efforts to implement them, always marching along the independent path of the self-management development of our society in which working people, their life, work, role in our society and personal happiness have always been and remain the basic ingredient in our social relations. The present critical anaylsis of the situation in our society too is channelled into overcoming more resolutely the obstacles and achieving faster a more complete development of socialist self-management relations and consolidation of the authority of our working class.

Apart from the struggle to bring about further stable economic development this should be the backbone of our efforts as we move toward the 13th LCY congress so that we can attain even better results in the consolidation of the working class position and influence as a dominant economic and political force of social progress and as a motive force of the socialist revolution.

During the discussion of the draft conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session our working people and citizens unequivocally expressed their confidence in the LCY policy and demanded that it be even more resolute and united in the implementation of all tasks. This confidence also represents an enourmous commitment for the entire LC and for all its leaderships, organizations and members more resolutely to do away with the shortcomings in their work; to overcome more rapidly certain differences of opinion on the essential questions of our social development and in so doing to secure unity of action consistently on the principles of democratic centralism.

The revolutionary strength and unity of the LCY is of paramount importance to mobilize our working class and all organized socialist self-management forces for the solution of current social tasks at the present stage of the revolution. By the force of its theoretical thought and by virtue of its rich revolutionary experience, today, in new specific conditions of our social development, the LC must provide timely answers to complex questions of our social development, open prospects and indicate the paths, methods, and means of resolving objective social contradictions, and initiate and organize the activity of all subjective forces of our society.

Therefore there is a demand that the LC should more than ever before involve all the scientific, professional and other creative resources in our society, who with their knowledge will contribute to faster solution of substantial issues of our social progress.

With better planned and organized activity in the self-management and delegate system and associated labor, the LC should provide an incentive for all creative forces of our society and, on the basis of its progressive ideopolitical orientations, give life to the efforts made by all social factors to bring about an even more comprehensive development of democratic and humane relations firmly built on the basic achievements and values of our socialist revolution: on equality, brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities, on self-management, on the federal system of our social community, and on independence and nonalignment.

With such activity, parallel with constant ideo-political struggle, the LC will at the same time oppose most successfully anti-socialist and antiself-management forces and also assorted outside pressure which are trying to hamper our social development and also to turn back the wheel of history. As in some earlier stages of the development of our socialist revolution, we today once again face the increasingly aggressive actions by enemy forces who openly and impertinently belittle the basic achievements of our revolution, the AVNOJ foundations of our federal system, the LCY policy and role, and Tito's contribution and revolutionary achievements.

They try to discredit our political system of socialist self-management, offering as a solution either a bourgeois multi-party system or a centralist-etatist political system.

By the force of their conscious orientation, by virtue of their labor drive and social involvement, our working class, subjective social forces and our nations and nationalities, despite all the difficulties and shortcoming, directly confirm that they do not wish any alternative to the already chosen independent socialist self-management path of our social development along which we have been marching for decades.

When today, as indeed in similar circumstances, we recall significant dates, the path we traversed and the struggle of our revolutionary workers' movement, we do so not because of the respect that is due to them, but in order to be inspired by this rich experience of previous generations and in the present stage of the revolution to discover genuine sources of inspiration for present and future battles and for efforts to implement our social objectives.

When the 60th anniversary of the LCY was observed, Tito said, and I quote: "Our revolution must remain such as it has always been; unswerving in its basic orientations, humane in the efforts constantly to expand the scope for human freedoms, and implacable towards those who want to threaten its achievements and divert its trends."

SERBIAN INTERNAL AFFAIRS ANNOUNCEMENT REPORTED

LD200809 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1725 GMT 17 Dec 84

[Summary] Belgrade, 17 Dec (TANJUG) -- "Following an announcement by the Serbian Writers' Association Presidium, the Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs of the Serbian SR has announced the following:

"From its session on 14 December 1984, the Serbian Writers' Association Presidium announced that the session of the Association Presidium held on 7 December 1984 had been 'crudely interrupted by the intrusion of two militiamen' and that this 'constituted a case which was unprecedented in the entire history of the Serbian Writers' Association...'

"In connection with this, the Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs of the Serbian SR considers it its duty to inform the public about the essence of the matter.

"The law on social organizations and citizens' associations lays down the obligation of all social organizations and citizens' assocations, of which there are 9,565 in the Serbian SR, with 2,611 in Belgrade alone, that they should bring their statutes and other general acts into line with this law by 9 May 1984 and enroll on the registers of social organizations and citizens' associations."

By 9 May, only 28 percent of the organizations and associations had fulfilled this legal obligation, so the deadline was extended to 31 December 1984. In order to encourage the organizations and associations to fulfill their legal obligations the Serbian SAWP organized a social action, including the internal affairs organs, and reminders were given in the media. As a large number of these organizations and assocations had not met their legal obligations by the beginning of December, the internal affairs organs again visited every such organization and association to point out their legal obligations.

"To this end, the workers of the militia of the Belgrade City Secretariat for Internal Affairs went to several social organizations and citizens' associations, including the Serbian Writers' Association, on 7 December 1984 to remind the person responsible in this association of his legal obligations and to contribute to the timely coordination of the general acts and enrollment in the relevant register. By coincidence, on the same day a session of the Serbian Writers' Association Presidium was being held and the workers from the militia, in an effort to contact the person responsible, entered the room where the Presidium session was being held. In this case, it is certain that the militia workers did act tactlessly when they entered the room where the Presidium session was being held. But this event has also been blown all out of proportion by the Association Presidium and an intention has been ascribed to it which does not exist. Great publicity has been given to this.

"The Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs of the Serbian SR directly informed the Serbian Writers' Association Presidium about this incident, the announcement by the Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs of the Serbian SR says."

PRODUCTION OF YUGOSLAV-DESIGNED TANK TO BEGIN

LD190441 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0330 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Text] Belgrade, December 19 (TANJUG) -- The assembly-line production of the first Yugoslav-designed tank will begin next year. This practically means that the Yugoslav Army will no longer have to import one of the three costliest weapons on the world arms market, airplane and warship being the other two, and that Yugoslavia has become one of the eight countries which inedpendently produce tanks.

The entire work on developing and producing the first Yugoslav-designed tank took only four years, while in the most developed countries the process takes roughly seven years. The first "test" batch has already been put to final checks and they have so far shown that the first Yugoslav-constructed tank is not only on par with the most modern tanks in the world but even surpasses them in certain features.

The production of the tank has necessitated the introduction of over 6,500 new technologies and technological processes -- which will have the widest application also on the non-military market. [Word indistinct] contractors from all parts of the country were engaged in developing the tank.

BELOVSKI RECEIVES USSR'S TERESHKOVA, DELEGATION

LD200233 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1409 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Belgrade, Dec 19 (TANJUG) -- Dimce Belovski, secretary of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, today received a delegation of the Committee of Soviet Women, headed by Valentina Tereshkova, who is president of the committee, member of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party and member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. The delegation is in Yugoslavia invited by the Conference of the Women of Yugoslavia.

SREBRIC, USSR'S ARKHIPOV HOLD TALKS IN MOSCOW

For reports on the Moscow talks between USSR First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Ivan Arkhipov and Vice-President of the SFRY Federal Executive Council Borislav Srebric, see the Eastern Europe section of the 19 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.